Professional and Business Cards. W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-

No. 11 & 12, North Water St. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of

Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 & 29. ALEX. OLDHAM. JAMES STOKLEY & GLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

and other Country Produce. WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET.
full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
r Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the tock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire . To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put

Stills at the shortest notice MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. W. ROSE.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, es, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants State. These are in the name of the State of North rolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrenr himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we hereby order this proclamation to be published at the art House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn said slave that if he do not immediately return to his aid master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful or any person to capture him, by slaving him or otherwise, rithout accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June,

S61. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

hased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. G. W. MOORE

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys. SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or June 13th, 1861

General Notices.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Brunswick County, about September, 1860, his negro man named JO. Said boy is about 25 years old, black bis wife and servants. lexion, chuncky built, and will weigh about 175 The Trent left the man arms. unds. He was raised in Duplin county, by A. M. Mur-y, near Teachey's Depot, and has been seen several times

d reward of Twenty-nive Donats to.
convict any white person of harboring him.
T. G. SELLERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. f James Montgomery, deceased, hereby notifies all persons debted to said estate to make immediate payment; and SOLOMON REAVES, Adm'r. 81-2t—16-6t-w.*

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership n the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they prices will be paid. will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advanes made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE,

August 1st. 1859.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ourt of Please and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1861.

William R. Tatem and others, vs. John O. Carroll, D. D. Carroll and others.

T apprearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Robert Eleanor and D. D. carsall, are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that ablication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six eeks, notifying the said Defendants to come and plead, an

swer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment, pro-confesso will be taken, and the case held exparte as to them WITNESS, Wm. C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court, at office Clinton, the third Monday in November, A. D., 1861.

WM. C. DBAUGHON, Clerk.

Dec. 11, 1861. (Pr. adv. \$5 621) 16-6t-w.

NEW WATER WHEEL ... GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has eeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the he Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is

water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, ing all that it requires for the performance of any amount

ure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted ad of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will led to do so.

Bell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and He was an

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-Any person wishing to purchase wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1861. INO. 18.

Educational.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENS-BORO', N. C. THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on Thursday, January 2d, 1862. For further particulars, apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE, THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and cysters—or for making had been used, were taken to the San Jacinto as soon on the Sound, convenient for hish and cysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres ship, you received them near the gangway, announcing of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large yourself as Capt. Wilkes, commander of the ship, and quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling conducted them to your cabin, which you placed at their Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine found the men at their quarters and the guns bearing the premises. Terms made easy.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS_PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;

"Snow White Zinc;
"White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. County Court of Brunswick, Commissioners to contract r rebuilding Town Creek lower Bridge, are ready to receive proposals. scribers in person or through the Post Office in Wilmington.

JOHN H. HILL, H. N. HOWARD, OWEN D. HOLMES.

81-6t-16-3t NEW CROP SUGAR AND MOUASSES. 100 HHDS. fair to strictly choice New Orleans Sugars, daily expected direct;

150 Barrels choice new crop New Orleans Molasses to ar-

hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a ave, the property of G. W. Moore, bath run away and lies at hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure which is a swamps, which is a swamps which is a swamp which Successor to Hathaway & Co.

> From the Norfolk Day Book. Interesting Correspondence. The Protest of Mess s. Mason, Shdell Eustis and Macfarland ... Wilkes'

We are in possession of late Northern papers through vy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers. the kindness of a friend. We find that among the im-

November 9th. Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., Commanding San Jacinto:

SIR-We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday on OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given board the British Mail steamer Trent, by your order, and our trans er to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th arrived here yesterday direct from Gen. Zollicoffer's instant, as passengers on board the Trent, Captain camp, for the following particulars of the movements in eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches Moir, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the Trent that region. being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company running from Vera Cruz, via Havana to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton. England We paid one research to Southampton. England We paid one research to Southampton. high—vellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the Southampton, England. We paid our passage money six thousand strong some miles beyond Somerset. Ou for the whole route from Havana to Southampton, to Sunday last there was a skirmish between our pickets the British Consul, at Havana, who acts as the agent and the pickets of the Lincolnites, at Somerset, the reor representative of the said steamship company, Mr. sult of which was that thirteen Lincolnites were killed Slided being accompanied by his family, consisting of and fourteen taken prisoners. On our side no casual-

The Trent left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock ant. The enemy's pickets, both killed and wounded a. m. on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her all belonged to the 17th Ohio Regiment. Capt. Henry voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the U.S. Ashby was in the skirmish, and did gallant service. that neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery or safe steamer Sin Jacinto, under your command, on the day Private Robert Crozier took a gray headed Ohioan pri-

When the San Jacinto was observed several miles distant, the Trent was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel; was THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last term of about 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the lightthe Court of Please and Quarter Sessions held for the house of Poradon Grance, the San Jacinto then lying onnty of New Banover, as Administrator upon the estate stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of unknown. When the Trent had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the San Jacinto. When the Trent had approached within a mile of the San Jacinto, still pursaing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the Trent, and the United States flag at the same time dis-

> The British flag was again immediately hoisted, as before by the Trent, and so remained. When the Trent had approached, still on her course, within two or three hundred vards of the San Jacinto, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the Trent. When the Trent got within hailing distance. her captain inquired what was wanted? The reply was understood to be: "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat was soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, with full crews, and armed with muskets and side arms. A lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the Trent, and, in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Capt. Moir that he came with orders to-demand his passenger list. The captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated. After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the cap ain gainst the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the San Jacinto that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said :-

That two gentlemen, naming Mr. Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. Eustis and Macfarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the San Jacinto." It should have been noted that on first addressing the captain he announced himself as a lieutenant of the United States steamer Sun Jacinto. The four gentlemen thus named being present, the lieutenant addressed have steadily supported the policy and measures of the Mr. Slidell and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that administration since the 4th of March. They are not his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and more aggrieved than are their Southern Rights neigh-Macfarland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would the domestic institutions of the States, but that the war not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the was waged by them for the preservation of the Union, employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and Macfarland united with bly indignant at the litting of the vail beneath which them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated their real objects have been concealed, and the bold that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to avowal that their intention is to give freedom to the the use of lorce, but if it would become necessary to negroes, and, more and worse; to arm them against the

submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the next deck below, followed by Captain Moir, and by the other passengers. The lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side arms, and others appearing to be a squad of marines having The patentee refers to the following Certificate from muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his statemuskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his statecompetent persons who have seen the operation of his
wheel:

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the
performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George
W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel
of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, wi h7 feet 5 inche
es of water, and saves half the
water with comparison of
ther wheels.

The gentleman again answered that
he would only submit to actual force greater than he
could overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his
other wheels.

The gentleman again answered that
he would only submit to actual force greater than he
could overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his
other wheels.

The gentleman again answered that
he would only submit to actual force greater than he
could overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his
other wheels.

The guns we have been furnished with are old Belgian
muskets, rifled. Those that will go off will kill at both
ecold overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his
muskets, rifled. Those that will go off will kill at both
end of her troops, when they are sent into
the field with are of the Carrier and several of his
muskets, rifled. Those that will go off will kill at both
end of her troops, when they are sent into
the field with such arms. We expect to get some new
more of the armed party took like hold of him, and
those gentlemen at once went into the boat.

Marchi28th, 1861.

The guns we have been furnished with area of the Belgian
muskets, rifled. Those that will go off will kill at both
end of her troops, when they are sent into
the field with such arms. We expect to get some new
more of the armed party took like hold of him, and
those gentlemen at once went into the boat.

The guns we have been furnished with area of the Singha Regiment,
writing from Kentucky on the L8th ult., says:

The guns we have been furnished with area of the command of the could overcome, when the party took his he could overcome to the could overcome to the

During this scene many ot the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayouet fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the course of the parration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the Trent, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the lieutenant that as the only person present representing his Government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as ne could express, to

denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act. Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, together with Mr. Eustis and Mr. Macfarland, against whom force in like manner on the Trent. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects the San Jacinto proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the Trent having been detained from three to lour hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative in substance of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the lieutenant present, as well by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed by the late term of the but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before Parties wishing to propose can apply to either of the Sub- you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction, to facilitate which a-copy is herewith enclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, (Signed) JOHN SLIDELL,

J. M. MASON, GEORGE EUSTIS, J. E. MACFARLAND.

REPLY OF CAPT. WILKES. U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,) At Sea, November 13. Gentlemen: Your letter, dated the 9th inst., was banded to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Honorable Secretary of the Na-

portant documents recently transmitted to the Federal contain-pointed out, I deem it my duly to say the facts Col. J. J. Whitehead, 1 pr blankets; Mrs. L. R. Lottin, 1 pr Congress by Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, differ materially in respect to the time and circumstance.

Late from Zoll'coffer's Commani __ More Yankee

Running ? The Knoxville Register of the 14th inst, says, We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Thomas, of the Tulless Rangers, of Col. Branner's Cavalry Battalion, who

his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

ties occurred, except one man wounded and a horse killed. Among the Lincolnites killed, was one Lieutenpudiates. The army under Gen. Zollicoffer are reported to have entire confidence in him, and are eager to be led

against the invaders. The health of his command is excellent, and his forces well provided for. A company of Lincolnite cavalry on picket at Fish ing Creek, were also attacked by our cavalry on Sunday and chased six miles, strewing the road as they went with guns, blankets and pistols, which our brave boys deliberately gathered up. Among the arms thrown of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity?

Colts Riffes.

The people throughout this section of country profess to be Southern rights men, and furnish gladly subsistance to the Southern a my, at the ordinary prices.—
The day of Kentucky's deliverance from the threadom of the day of Kentucky's deliverance from the hand.

The day of Kentucky's deliverance from the threadom of the day of Kentucky's deliverance from the hand. the Northern barbarians would seem to be at hand.

The news from Kentucky is very cheering. The remarkable article from the Louisville Journal, which we lay before our readers, will have a powerful effect in opening the eyes of the people of that State to the real purposes of the Lincoln abolition despotism.

It is known that the Journal has been laboring earnestly in support of the Administration, and to combat the efforts of the men who would free that State from the tread of the Northern invader, and the embrace of abolitionism. Such an article at this time-which can be regarded as nothing less than a declaration of war upon the President's policy—a policy that he cannot now repudiate without repelling two-thirds of his Northera supporters -shows the straits which the Administration is driven, and the utter impossibility of conducting the war upon a basis that will be satisfactory to the nigger" States, and not lose to them ultimately every inch of slave territory now nominally under Lincoln rule. The Journal has a proper perception of the effect which this covert emancipation document is destined to have. Of its present effects in Kentucky, the Louis-

ville Courier speaks in the following plain terms : From various sources equally reliable and from dif-ferent sections of Northern and Eastern Kentucky, we have accounts of the deep-seated, universal and loudly expressed feeling of condemnation excited by the message of the President and the accompanying report of his Secretary of War.

And none are more indignant, none feel more outraged, than those who were lately Union men, and who bors, but they have been deceived, and cheated, and bethat the administration did not intend to interfere with employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so.

He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went

the Northern papers received at the Day Book Office, that 240 of the Fort Warren prisoners left that place on the 17th, for Fortress Monroe, on their way South to be exchanged .- Norfolk Day Book.

For the Journal.

The Picket Guard. Dost thou think of me darling, when even Hath spread her dim veil o'er the skye, And stars from the deep soul of heaven, Shine out from their orbits on high?

I am ordered away on the picket,
Alone this strange, ominous night—
With the beast in his lair in the thicket,
And the tuneless wild bird in his flight.

Away while the tattoo is beating, And soldiers are answering to call—
Now tired to their pallets retreating,
And slumbers have equalized all,
But me,—en my lonely night's watching,
Keep vigils with stars 'till they set—
Each sound of the falling leaves catching,
And wi h dew of the night dripping wet.

O Father who reignest in heaven, And watchest the tender bird's flight. My tresspasses all be forgiven, And keep me in safety te-night! 'T's the voice of my country that calls me, Oppress'd by a tyraut's leud boast— And here whatsoever befalls me, Thou wilt keep me still true to my post.

And dream of your soldier away! There's many a long night of weeping, And aching hearts weary of day; o visions of sadness to-morrow, steal o'er your angelic repose. Rest darlings, away from your sorrow, The dawn will night's secrets disclose.

Rest darlings, so still in your sleeping,

Alone in the dawn of the morning, A oa'e soldier slept at his post— Nor gave to his comrades the warning, While marches the enemy's host— A crystal drop froze to his lashes, A so ile on his fair sunny face; A beautiful statue of ashes Lay there in the picket-guard's place.

For the Journal. A onfederate States Flag.

The subject of a proper Flag for the Confederate States seliciting discussion in the newspapers. Various notions advanced as to how it should be formed, and I beg small space in your Journal to give mine, as follows: A plain blue ground; in the centre a white bail, or globe, and surrounding it, concentric circles of white, in numbers

equal to the States composing the Confederacy.

The blue emblematic of fidelity, friendship; the white of purity. The ball or globe of strength; the circles of dura bility—the circle being an ancient emblem of eternity. ADVANTAGES.—Unlike any other Flag in the world, it would never be mistaken for any other. The circles could be increased indefinitely, as the States increase in num-

POLITICAL SIGNIFICATION .- The ball would represent the Central Power, or General Government; the concentric circles the States surrounding and sustaining i -- each distinct yet forming one system, in consonance with the systems of the Universe.

DUPLIN, N. C., 13th Bec., 1861. CAPT MOSELEY: When I was at your camp last week, I saw the wants of some of your company, and on Monday went to Kenansville and made the same known to those In reply to your wish to have any inaccuracies it may few that were at the village, and every one responded. do; Mr. A. D. McGowen, 1 do; Mr. C. Bamberger, 4 pr scess; Mr. J. R. Ezzeli, \$3; Mr. K. Bryan, \$3; Mr. I. B. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased

Eustis and Macfarland, against their arrest on board book, (the official record of the ship.) and from the replock, (the official record of the ship.) and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the ports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the The following is the protest and the reply of Captain Wilkes:

U. S. Steamer San Jacinto, at Sea,)

U. S. Steamer San Jacinto, at Sea,)

The following is the protest and the reply of Captain (Sigued)

The following is the protest and the reply of Captain (Sigued)

The following is the protest and the reply of Captain (Sigued)

Wilkes:

U. S. Steamer San Jacinto, at Sea,) my mite, I purchased about 200 yards cloth, and with the kind assistance of your friends, the Misses Miller, Misses Oliver, Mrs. D. M. Pearsall, and Mr. E. Pearsall, my family were enabled to convert the same into comforts for distri-bution among the most needy of your men, please attend to Very respectfully, &c.,

CAMP MANGAM, NEAR PALEIGH. Messes Editors: Permit me through your columns to ac-knowledge the reception of the above donations, and to return to our Duplin friends our sincere thanks We were Capt. Co. A., 38th regiment N. C. Troops.

CAMP HOWE, ACAUIA REEK, VA., Dec. 15, 1861. S Gentlemen: —Permit me through your columns to return thacks in behalf of the Duplin boys in my company to Mrs

D. Bowden, of Duplin county, for her denation of 7 blank-ets and 14 pr. socks. Yours, very respectfully, EDWARD S4VAGE, Capt. Co. D., 3d N. C. T. The New Bedford (Mass.,) Mercury, hitherto one of confinement in Jail, so that I can get him; and an additionlated.

| Some of the state of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone since called an abolition st, a charge which he indignantly re| Some of the state It cannot be desired that we are disappointed at the for-midable aspects the rebellion has as umed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of the Union men to arms in support of the Government. We have made a mistake in our es imate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the South carries with

her the sources of certain failure, or shall we not rather be compelled to yield to her demands, not as a matter mere'y deliberately gathered up. Among the atms through away by these panic stricken Northerners, were several being a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, is to growing into a war of subjugation, in which the

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Worcester county, Massachusetts, says:

The war is not popular, even in Worcester county, and I find the people ready to bring it to an end by any means consistent with honor and patriotsm.

The troubles with the leaders has been that they were not far-seeing men. They neither knew the temper of the South, nor foresaw the consequences of their policy.

This change in sentiment—if it be a change—is the result of an examination of the questions in dispute, and the discovery that the controversy could have been settled with

out a resort to arms.

The bulk of opinion seems to be that the Union is dissolved for a time; that the Gulf States (subjugation being admitted to be out of the question) will not come back for the present. Men who voted for Lincoln sa this; and it is painful to hear gentlemen confess their willingness to "let them slide." Among those who are in the sliding mood, are many who own the great factories which loom up all through the towns of this country, conspicuous as the churches, and just now quite as silent as on days not given to labor. The owners of these factories found their chief market at the South. I find every where a distrust of the future, and a fear of poverty and long suffering.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Baltimore News Sheet furnishes the following account of another stampede which has recently taken place among the Yankees:

We were somewhat startled this morning at witness ing a second Bull Run in miniature. Some five regiments passed through our town yesterday evening, en route for Springfield Station, where they intended locating their camp. This morning they were all back again, having, some say, run all the way back-others, that they returned in the same cars that took them out. At any rate, they came back minus everything-tents, provisions, arms, &c. Some, in answer to questions, say that they had unloaded the cars, stacked their arms, and were about pitching their tents, when the Confederates, with a yell, charged them, and they broke and ran to town without firing a gun. Springfield is about nine miles from here. It is ramored, with how much truth I cannot say, that five other regiments were cut off yesterday and made prisoners. You may certainly look for stirring news from this place before long, as it has become absolutely necessary to the preservation of the army here that the Potomac should be opened, and I have no doubt the effort will be made as soon as the weather will permit the transportation of capnon.

THE LINCOLN GUN BOATS AT NORTH EDISTO .- OR l'nesday afternoon, seven vessels of the Lincoln fleet appeared off North Edisto Inlet, four of which soon crossed the Bar and stood into the harbor, firing shells on both sides as they came in. Yesterday morning their vessels came up to Rockville, where a part of the Riffe Regiment under command of Colonel Branch was stationed. On the approach of the ships, our troops retired from Rockville to a position some miles in the rear, the detachment only being placed at the above point to observe the enemy. It is rejorted that some

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

Congress has passed and the President has approved, an act providing for the payment of the carriers of the Electoral vote of the respective States; also an act providing that the Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Quartermasters, Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries, be paid from the time of their commencing service, without regard to date of commissions; also an act providing for the transfer of certain appropriations; also a resolution of thanks to Brigadier General N. G. Evans, officers and soldiers under his command for their gallant conduct in the battle of Leesburg.

lt is uneer ain about Congress adjourning for many days during the holidays.

Vice President Stephens is much improved; Pliney Miles continues very ill

Nothing of interest from the camps.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 19th, 1861.

Wm. H. B. Cidd, of Augusta, Ga., who was arrested here early in September last as a spy has been released. The Examiner says his release was caused from the favourable representations made in his behalf by H. C. Burnett, member of Congress from Kaningky.

er of Congress from Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 18th, 1°60.

Gen. Evans arrived at his post yesterday. The news from England gives great joy at Charleston and Augusta.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., Dec. 18, 1861.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—all the regiments in Indiana, which have a minimum number of men, have been ordered to Kentucky. This will throw some 9,000 or 10,000 troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

Rosencranz is expected to arrive at Cincinnati to-day from Western Virginia.

Private dispatches from Bowling Green last night report heavy skirmishing between the Texas Rangers and a large body of Federals that had crossed Green Ri er, on yesterday afternoon. Col. Terry and ene other Ranger were killed and eight others were wounded. The enemy's loss was

and eight others were wounded. The enemy's loss was about 51. The dispatch says that the enemy were driven back three times across the river, and finally repulsed.

The Gazette is reliably informed that 28 Federal sold

cou'd no longer bear arms against the South, and they are lowed. ready now to fight the Abolition tyrant. AUGUSTA, GA , Dec. 19th, 1861. The Savanna's Republican of this morning says that a car-go of twelve hundred and fifty sacks of Coffee had arrived a Confederate port this week.

FEDERALS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Savannah News has a dispatch from Charleston that four of the enemy's gun-boats ascended North Edisto Inlet on Tresday afternoon and anchored opposite Rockville, on St. John's Island, thirty miles from Charleston, and shelled the camp of the first South Carolina regiment, and, under cover of their fire, landed a large force. The South Carolinians fell back four miles to a brick church.

THE LATEST VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th, 1861.

Bowling Gree Dec. 18th, 1861.—Yesterday 200 Texan Rangers, under Col. Terry, came upon the enemy's pickets, drove them in, and about one mile this side of Green River Bridge, they were attacked by 600 of the 32d Indiana Regiment-300 on each side of them.

The Rangers were concealed in a corn field, behind trees

and Hay stacks. The enemy's loss was 75 killed and wounded and 8 risone s

Col. Terry was leading the charge when he was killed, the ball passing through his neck. His horse was afterwards shot through the head and killed. The Rangers lost four killed, one mortally and eight

The hessian who shot Col. Terry, was killed, his gun secured. He killed two just before he fell.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th, 1861—Col. Terry's remains arrise. ed here at two o'clock to-day. The Legislature adjourned and proceeded in a body to the depot and joined the procession which was composed of the military, the Masonic fraternity, members of the Legislature, City Council and officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable citizens, and escorted his remains to the Capitol, where they were laid out in state in the Hall of the House of Repatives. The remains have gone forward to night to

Passengers by to-day's train report the enemy as crossing Green river at two places, and a general engagement is

A gentleman who participated in the fight on yesterday s now here, and says that he counted fifty-five killed. EFFECT OF THE FOREIGN NEWS AT THE NORTH. RICHMOND. VA., Dec. 19th, 1861—P. M The Enquirer has a special dispatch from Norfolk this morning, annuacing the universal suspension of specie pay-ments at the North.

Minister Adams demanded his passports upon the issue of

the Queen's proclamation. The effect of the news in New York was great, and caused a fall of 3 per cent., and a depreciation of 5 to 6 per cent. in all stocks. Federal securities fell two, and Missouri's 3 per cent; Sterling Exchange dvanced to 110 a 111.

Breadstuffs are much firmer. Cotton has been generally

tone of the Northern press is universally for war with England. England must be humbled. War is inevitable.

s in Norfolk, and will be in Richmond to-night. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19th, 1861. Hon. Charles J. Faulkner arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by Gov. Letcher, the Mayor of the city, aid a large concourse of citizens, with music, and was escorted through a portion of the city, when the crowd increased to thousands. The ladies from the windows and crowded balconies saluted the procession with smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs, and cheers from the thronged sidewalks greeted the procession along the route to the The great Ameri

Mayor Mayor introduced Mr. Faulkner to the assemblage. who made a short speech, detailing his captivity and imprisonment, and his present position on parole, and referred to the position of E gland and the United States. He said that if Lincoln recedes from his present status in the Mason and Slidell affair, the furious abolition sentiment at the North will overwhelm him, and that if he does not they will be involved in a war with England.

Mr. Faulkner said that he was a fellow prisoner at Fort Warren with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and that they had never wavered, but feel confident that England will promptly vindicate the outrage on her flag.

Gov. Letcher made a 'ew remarks welcoming Mr. Faulk-

ner to Virginia, when the immense crowd dispersed.

Congress has passed, and the President approved of, an act supplementary to the act to authorize the issue of treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemp ion.
Also, an act for the recruiting service of the Provisional Army.
Nothing new from the camps.

The Inquirer of this norming publishes a report, on the authority of passengers by the Central cars last evening, that there was a battle near Leesburg on Tuesday after-noon, and that four hundred Yankee prisoners had been Passengers this morning from Fredericksburg report

neavy firing on Tuesday, it is believed in the neighborhood The Adjutant General's office has no report of any battle The flag of the Texas Camp, at Camp Wigfall, near

Dum:ries, Virginia, is made of the bridal dress of Mrs.

Wigfall. Says the correspondent of the Austin "Gazette:" It bears the emblem of the "Lone Star," and this is of pure white silk, set in a blue ground; the fold are purple and white. The hearts of all are riveted to it. never will be given up. An old war-worn warrior approached it, and as his eyes gazed steadily upon the panner he said-"That star was made of the bridal dress of the lady of our gallant Colonei! She worked it up with her fair hands, and gave it to us to carrry though the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed deterthrough the battles of our country. How could we mination of the government of the Northern States to

failed to meet the enemy, when that star was our watch-

word, and now, when our whole South is in danger, I

feel that my poor life can be given up as easily upon that flag as my shroud." The old fellow, with his

gray hairs, still stands before me in memory. Such is the feeling of every l'exan. an event which, in the natural order of things, may be looked for shortly. Madame Rumor, (says the London Financial Reporter of November) has indeed already conferred upon his koyal Highness a daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark in whom and whose male heirs the successor to the throne is vested according to the treaty of freedom, of 1852. The Princess is in her 17th year, and said to be exceedinly beautiful, and in every respect a suitable match for the heir apparent to the throne of England. The only objection to it is the possibility that such a matrimonial alliance between the crowns of England and Denmark may entangle this

UEN. FLOYD'S ARMY ORDERED TO BOWLING GREEN. bern, Pulaski county, has now been ordered to Bowling shall soon see Sambo and Dinah elegently installed Green, Kentucky. Those regiments of Southern troops which recently belonged to this command were lately ordered to Charleston, and are now en route thither. The their taste, we say let them enjoy it. Western Virginia regiments, which constitute the command of General Floyd proper, are now ordered to Bowling Green, with the exception of a single one, which is to go to Lewisburg. The removal of this army to the War Department has determined to adopt the uniform

country in disputes, or even wars, respecting the Danish

The London Times on the Mason-Slidell Seizure. It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer sailing under the British flag and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish ort to England, has been stopped on the high seas and over-hauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, an, under any circumstances, be admitted.

the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. It is then true that every officer of the American Navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officer of the Confederate Government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position it

and carried off as prisoners, claiming and vainly claim-

ing as they were being forced away, the protection of

would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said that they are not blockading their own ports but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have in stopping our mail steamer been guilty of an ect of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports, and sweeping their little navy from the

They would according to that point of view not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship, entered Zollicoffer's lines a tew days since under a flag of truce, explaining that after reading Lincoln's message they

> The world generally has refused to see in this disruption, and re-construction of the North American Republic a mere rebellion. They have regarded both republics as belligerent States. We declare neutrality between them as two warring powers. We note out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In everything but our supremacy we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability, as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence, we shall doubtless recognize them, diplom-

> atically as we already do de facto. Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which no v tells against us. In a highhanded and almost despotic manner, we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals, which have at different times banded all the maratime powers of the world against us. We have insisted upon stopping the ships of war of neutral nations, and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his memoirs, in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers, as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under

> the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the right of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of law as they must now be cited by our law claims which have called into being Confederates and armed neutralities against us and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts, the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as the right of search by belligerent ships-of-war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed. "The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the law of nations," said Lord Stowell, in the celebrated case of Maria, " is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an inter-

Again, Lord Stowell, who is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says: "Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestible right of the cruiwithdrawn from the Market. Middling Uplands forty-two cents per lb. Salt Petre has advanced fifteen cents per lb. searched, it does not appear what the ships or the destination are, and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and Mr. Faulkner, late Minister to Eng. and. and who was search exists. This right is so clear in principle that arrested by Lincoln on his arrival home some months since, no man can deny it who admits the rights of maritime capture; because if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient enquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this fright, refer to it as pre-existing, and mere y regulate the necessity

> The great American authority, Kent, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says : "The duty of self-preservation give to belligerent nations the right. The doctrine of the English Admiralty

Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the

limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fallest

of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimous

extent by the courts of justice in this country." So far as the authorities go the testimony of internal tional law writers is all one way, that a bedigerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. We do not say that there is any provision in the law

of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these envoys are contraband of war. If we had recognised the Confederate States we apprebend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these ambassadors on board our own vessels of

war and bringing them to England without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the opinion of every eminent jurist that this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port, and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same; but if the proceeding was irregular we have surely a right to demand that these prisoners shall

be restored. When such tremendous interests are at stake we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to be calm, certainly not to inflame the general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot yet believe, alfail to protect it with our lives? No sir! I never force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States-and they have some reasonable men among them -not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is and always has been vain to appeal to fools, and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel

to be injurious and insulting.

Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the voices of these Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James and the Tuilleries. Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a commu-

nity. FINDING THEIR LEVEL .- Mr. Lincoln, in his late message, recommends the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, and the establishing of friendly intercourse with them. Congress will doubtle's respond, and then we

far west leaves a very large portion of Virginia exposed to the enemy. The effect upon the temper of the people in the exposed counties will be extremely untoward.

Rich. Dispatch.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

There is no Earthly Use In our keeping back any item of news, from any motive whatever, or of what nature soever, or however ad-Virginia cotemporaries or some other cotemporaries alomit all mention of.

rived. But what of all that? We find the fact much delay for additional consideration.

a slight sketch of the last perilous trip of the Theodora, possible, we may be certain. keeping anything back.

The steamer Theodora left Charleston on the night of sel in all its fury. By six o'clock in the morning it bonds and property held by British subjects. blew with terrific violence from the North East, wave ble captain took her in charge and succeeded in making | London, was regularly paid there, and that was right. her lay easy. Unquestionably a better, cooler or more persevering captain never trod the deck of a vessel.steamer was brought into a port of safety.

the fire room, and seeing that the pumps count of the matter.

she would sink, but on Monday headquarters of the troop. erated a little, which enabled the

On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17th, the Theodora

mile short. The Captain of the Theodora returned the coast. salute by giving the Abe-ite three blows of his whistle

The Theodora got up to town on Friday afternoon, e narrative has been in our possession ever since Saturday, but for the reasons stated, has not been nublished sooner, and never would have been published,

Contributions.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a box of clothing sent by the " Ladies Soldiers' Aid and Company A., 2d Regiment N. C. State Troops. The box has been placed in charge of the committee here to get newspapers, and asked a great many questions.

The ton who were very well satisfied. They seemed anxious public business for which the Convention was called toposed to him, and he will probable make a diversion in to get newspapers, and asked a great many questions. who have been making up clothing for Company A, and pany. It is valued at about \$150.

We also acknowledge the receipt of \$150 contribu-State Troops, stationed at Camp Graham, for the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston, as follows: Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in Charleston, B. C.,

Capt R B MacRae, 5,00; Lieut W B Williams, 5,00; Capt J McL Turner, 5,00; Lieut Sam'l E White, 5,00; Capt R S Young, 5,00; Lieut SE Pharr, 5,00; Capt J L Hill, 5,00; Lieut Young, 5,00; Lieut S E Pharr, 5.00; Capt J L Hill, 5,00; Lieut J John G Knox, 5,00; Lieut A A Hill, 4,00; Lieut N A Pool, 5,00; Lieut Thomas G Williamson, 5,00; Lieut F G Blackman, 5,00; Col R P Campbell, 5,00; Lieut Sanford, 5,00; Capt W Witherspoon, 5,00; Lieut B Witherspoon, 5,00; Lieut J C Miller, 5,00; Lieut W C Green, 5,00; Lieut R G McCauley, 5,00; Lieut J E Brown, 5,00; Lieut F D Stockton, 5,00; Lieut J T Templeton, 5,00; Lieut M W Hill, 4,00; Dr W M Campbell, 5,00; Lieut W N Dickey, 5,00; Col E G Haywood, 5,00; Lieut J M Alexander, 4,00; Lieut J Lieut JM Alexander, 4,00; Lieut Jno P Young, 5,00; Lieuts

THE ACCOUNT of the affair at Dranesville, copied from the Richmond Dispatch into to-day's Journal, gives a more detailed statement of that affair than we have before been able to give. It can hardly be called a defeat, but evidently it must be admitted to have been a pretty ecutive, we are glad for the honor of human nature, that not infallibly true.

our troops have since taken Dranesville, the point occupied by the Lincolnites on Friday, and that the afore-" ran like race horses."

REMEMBER that the crisis of this war or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate bet ween this date and the first of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point, and at the earliest moment.

patches from England instructing him to do so in the might find a counterpart in the good people of North certain bonnet to church, and replied that she "would'nt visable or even essential it may be to keep it back. Our the reparation required for the insult to the English flag it said, lest the imprudent sayer be indicted for " seways give the details of what we, in accordance with our Lord Lyons at all, and consequently be had made no de- fourth-proof reverence be it said, - whose Monsieur Ton- It is on "the Death of a Favorite Cat, and was comown notions and the wishes of the military authorities mand and been met with no refusal and demanded no son is embodied in the persons of one hundred and twen- mented upon by Russell's Magazine, which like that fa-We have for several weeks past made no reference to Scotia, or Cape Race, Newfoundland, actually reached North Carolina State Convention, who keep coming to assume the "lordly port" of a lion. But again to any vessels running the blockade either by coming in or Wilmington, down here in Secessia, before the Queen's and going, and "coming again," like unto the indefatigoing out of our harbor. We have alluded to the pas- messenger had reached Washington, or even Boston. gable persecutor of the unfortunate Gaul, travelling at sage of troops in such a manner as to give little or no The messenger had left Boston on Tuesday and ought a certain rate of mileage and sitting at a certain per information to the enemy. We have avoided all save to have got to Washington on Wednesday, but owing diem, which makes up a cost to the State of something i neidental reference to our Forts. But what is the use to some detention did not. Perhaps he arrived on not under five hundred dollars per day, a pleasant little of our doing so? These things are always published Thursday. Lord Lyons might or might not bring the sum of some fifteen thousand dollars per month, a mere matter before the Federal State Department during the trifle, of course, to a State so perfectly flush, and at a For instance, when a few days since the somewhat two closing days of last week. It is probable that he time like this, when money is plenty and trade known celebrated Steamer Theodora arrived here, we said noth- did do so, when the peculiar character of the business to be flourishing. ing about it, and in announcing the arrival of Mr. Scott, on hand is considered; for not only was that business "Monsieur Tonson" has gone home for the holidays former Consul at Rio, we merely said that he had ar- urgent, but it is to be presumed that he had already so -he is indulging himself in a "recess," but he will rived at a Confederate port. By request the Charles- far examined the case in all its bearings, as to be ready "come again" to Raleigh, on the 20th January, 1862, ton papers did not mention where the Theodora had ar- to embody his views, and present his demands without and forthwith will proceed to begin to commence to

paraded in the leading editorial column of the Of course he would ask the "early attention" of the The great majority of the members composing the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday (Monday) that Federal government to the matter brought before it in body which is thus Monsieur Tonsonized, are about as Mr. Scott had just safely returned to Richmond, having his communication, and as it is reasonable to suppose sick of the matter as the people are. They stay in Ralgone from Rio to Liverpool, from Liverpool to Tenc- that the U. S. Cabinet had already had its attention eigh at an actual pecuniary loss. It is well-known that riffe, from Teneriffe to Nassau, and from Nassau in the drawn to the matter—had examined it in all its as lany movement to increase the compensation of members steamer Theodora to Wilmington, N. C. Now why pects and determined upon the course to be pursued and of the Legislature, over the accustomed three dollars per mention the port? Is it not evident that the success of the answer to be given to any demand, whatever its na- diem, has always been defeated, for the reason that, inany efforts at running the blockade must depend mainly ture or form, little delay would probably occur in giv- asmuch as the good people at the seat of government upon their secrecy. Why advertise them? We beg of ing that answer. If, however, all these things are got know how to "size the pile" so accurately as to take our interior cotemporaries in Richmond or elsewhere to through with this week we shall be somewhat surprised. all at any rate, be the same more or less, there would be By the way, now that this thing has been published will not recede, but that it can procrastinate, we know, precisely the same." Of course this is slanderous, but we to the world without our agency, we may as well give and that it will do so, as far as possible and as long as know that people will talk. Certain it is, that no man

man who was on board of that vessel. Although in or any reason at all, the New York Herald talks about sport a clean under-garment, can have much money left our possession for some days, we declined publishing it, the North having 700,000 men under arms, of which to spind on oysters and trimmings, while even cornbut, as we said before, there is no earthly use in our 100,000 can hold the rebellion in check, while 600,000 whiskey, two days old, will be to him an unattainable can be used on the Northern frontier against England. luxury, and Old Nash not to be thought of. Of the sublime folly of this every one can judge, with- It is therefore evident that it cannot be the mere pay out our taking the trouble to point it out. The Herald that keeps the members of the Convention in Raleigh. Thursday Dec. 5th 1861, bound for one of the West also talks about impromiting a navy that is to sweep Perhaps it is patriotism "pure and simple." That is India Islands. The night was beautiful, the sea as British commerce off the ocean. Also about "starving evidently the explanation! It is patriotism—a desire to smooth as glass, the only thing visible was a light to Ireland" taking a band against England. All that is serve the country in the future, by now laying plans to seaward, supposed to be on board one of the blockaders. stuff. It touches the hearts of its readers—that is to secure for themselves the possession of the offices, with But Saturday morning told another tale—a dangerous say, their breeches pockets, when it talks about confiscatileir rank and emo'uments, power and patronage. Of storm was approaching, and soon burst over the vesting the nine hundred millions of American Stocks, course all are not moved by this impulse, and none whol-

Through his perseverance and that of the engineer the Davidson, of the Coast Guard Cavalry, for the following respect the high motives of the members composing this The steamer commenced leaking awfully, and had coast last week, in the vicinity of New River Inlet, in eet water in the hold. Two steam pumps Onslow county, of which so many different versions are nds bailing with buckets were unable to free in circulation. We feel assured that our readers, equalwater, which kept gaining fast. At this ly with ourselves, will be thankful to Mr. Davidson for ent the worthy engineer rushed immediate- enabling us to furnish an intelligent and reliable ac- of those "honorable" members who may at first

to keep her affoat, cut the vacuum injec- On Tuesday the 17th, a boat-load of men from the dignity, but with what lowness of prostration, what which was the saving of the boat and all Federal barque Gemsbok, the same which manœuvred board, and the only resort to keep the boat so strangely in the vicinity of Camp Wyatt, landed on the banks north of the mouth of New River, and re-By Sunday night the storm had increased to its high- mained there all day, evidently for the purpose of killing but the boat did not make over a foot and a cattle, which are put there to pasture at this season.— the Presidency and the Presidency for them! The efwing to the three pumps then working. They got at least one beef-perhaps many more. They fort to take in this great idea, or rather series of great ht she stove in her forward guards, and were seen by the pickets of Captain Howard's troop on ideas, has so exhausted our mental energies that we must rn considerably. Boats were got ready the North, and of Captain Newkirk's on the South ared to leave the vessel, if it beside of the Inlet. This was immediately reported to the graph prepare ourselves for the consideration of ques-

On Wednesday they landed on the Western or South- call "mere men." ern banks in numbers supposed to be about twenty, of ng Little Abaco Island (one of the Ba- whom three were officers, and proceeded in their atand of this we may easily be convinced—(in fact, the morning the 10th instant, anchored in Nas- not succeeding in getting any. They stayed on the present "we" is convinced already) by the great advance in a sinking condition, looking more like a Banks all day Wednesday, and were there also on Thurs- which has been made in political economy, since those raft than the notoricus Theodora, called by the Yankees day, but whether they remained ashore at night is not remote times in the which we used to attend political

weighed anchor and steamed for one of the Southern the Coast Guard Cavalry, Captain Newkirk, left Camp other dignitaries and officials. We were then forced Heath, at Scott's Hill, under the command of Lieu- to attend to those things upon our own ex-She had the best weather that could have been wished tenant Nixon, and arrived on the banks about daylight penses, and we found it decidedly burdensome, but a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or run was made from land to land in fifty-five on Friday morning, but with all their efforts to get there we felt that we were serving our country and the surrendering the city. The Mayor was in favor of surst right (night of Thursday, the 19th.) about in time, they arrived a little too late. The birds had world at large, and we pocketed the individual loss and 8 o'clock, passed a large Steamer bound South. This flown, although their nests were still warm, they having unpocketed the individual dimes, if not with cheerfulness morning (Friday 20th) we had a pleasant little chase apparently left not more than two hours before, probalat least with resignation. Now, however, the State of Old Abe's fast Steamers, but finding that it bly being warned by some traitorous party or parties foots the bills, and our existing "Convention" sits as saluted us with three guns, but did not do in the neighbourhood. At about sunrise on Friday long as it pleases, and attends to these matters at its secure their emigration South. he calculated on, his shot falling about a morning the barque weighed anchor and stood up the leisure, quietly and patriotically forming its combina-

lying just inside of the mouth of New River, which it ment, which ought to be duly appreciated, and never under the operation of the Confederate sequestration was known that parties from on board the Gemsbok had referred to without the most profound admiration. It law. We understand she now says that the property boarded, the said schooner was visited by a party of our is one of the improvements of the age, for which manmen on Friday and the captain examined. He said he kind is indebted to the "no-party" party, which thus so possession of North Carolina. By thus adopting the but for the flourish made in Richmond over the arrival was there boiling salt—acknowledged that Federal far surpasses mere parties heretofore existing, who foolof Mr. Ex-consul Scott. The account was courteously officers and men had been on board his vessel, and had ishly enough carried on their political movements as fices the interests of her step-children. furnished by an officer-neither captain nor engineer of held conversation with him-denied that he had taken such, and still more foolishly were content to pay their the Lincoln oath, but said that inducements had been own expenses while doing so. held out by the Federals who represented the whole seaboard of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and it justice in one short article which we must now draw Florida, as being in their hands, as also Western Virto a close by remarking—what we presume every body Kentucky, with four or five thousand men under his which are still embedded in the walls, to the depth of two Relief Society" of Robeson County, to our care for ginia—told him that they had two men from Wilming- else has already remarked—that inasmuch as all the real command, and swears he is going to dine in Lexington or three feet; the inside evidences of the

During last Thursday night and all of Friday, will be duly forwarded by said committee to the Com- the Yankee blockaders succeeded in sinking some fifteen old hulks across the main channel of entrance to ted by the officers of the 7th regiment North Carolina liberal allowance of two hundred feet obstructing capa-Charleston harbor. The Mercury says, that making the city for each vessel, this stone fleet would blockade about three thousand feet, or not quite three-fifths of a mile .-This the Mercury justly regards as among the most fiendish as well as foolish movements of the Yankee Government since the war began. The idea of permanently obstructing the harbor of Charleston in this way

> The mean rise and fall of the tide at Charleston bar is five feet and a half, and it rushes with great force.-Owing to this fact, and the peculiar nature of the sands which compose that bar, no such obstruction could stay there more than a few weeks. At the bar of the Savannah river, the mean rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet, with the same kind of shifting bottom.

marked the course of the Northern Congress and Exthere are some depths of folly and stupidity to which they It will be seen by a dispatch in to-day's paper, that bave not yet reached. That even they shrink from contact with such a contemptible humbug as Charles H. Foster, the person who, after having his miserable said Lincoln gentlemen, in the language of the telegraph, life spared by an outraged community, sneaks around pretending to represent a district in which he dare not show his face, where the negroes themselves would kick him to death, if the buzzards did not sooner pick the filthy and degraded flesh from his polluted carcase, believing it to be already carrion.

> The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has can be properly concocted. declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six We trust that these enterprises may prove eminently months.

WE THOUGHT the reports of ultimatums, demands of THE UNFORTUNATE "French Gentleman" whose THE ANNEXED piece of sentimental poetry has been passports, and so forth were rather premature. It ap patience was so severely tried by repeated enquiries for in our possession for some time-evidently so, from the peared like commencing at the end-beginning negotia " Monsieur Tonson," that he exclaimed in his wrath and fact that we copied it more than four years since from tions at the point where they generally leave off. The despair "By gar, Monsieur Tonson come again," and the Newark New Jersey Mercury, and have carried it truth is that at the time when Lord Lyons was report- forthwith departed this life, seeking rest from his perse- since among our old clothes. We have old clothes, and ed to have demanded his passports, in obedience to des cutor in the muddy and ill-smelling bosom of the Thames, like the young lady who was asked if she would wear a event of the refusal of the Lincoln government to accord Carolina, whose "Monsieur Tonson," with reverence be wear any thing else," we do not wear any thing else. in the Mason-Slidell affair, no despatches had reached dition "-yes, with double-distilled and much rectified which is pretty near being all of the sheepish order :passports. The news telegraphed from Halifax, Nova ty highly respectable citizens, known collectively as the vorite cat, defuncted, because it was only a cat and tried

carry out his programme.

We think that the Washington government cannot and no advantage in making it more, as the result would be who pays two dollars and fifty cents per diem for with which we have been kindly farnished by a gentle- With its usual disregard for decency or sound reason board and lodging, and occasionally at least, desires to

ly so, but then it is natural that men should aspire-Speaking of confiscation and such like, it is a remarka- ambition is the last weakness of noble minds, and in after wave threatening to sink the Theodora; but the ble fact, at least a noticeable one, we think, that during a body of one hundred and twenty gentlemen nearly gallant little steamer bore it well. Occasionally a sea the whole pendency of the Crimean war, the interest on all of whom are deeply impressed with their own fitness would sweep her little deck fore and aft. But our no- the Imperial debt of Russia negotiated and payable in for high office, and most of whom expect to attain it, it is natural that there should be some manœuvering to WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of First Sergeant the future in all positions of honor, trust, or profit. We senatorial dignity of some-we respect the office of Governor in the persons of other some [future] " Excellencies." We feel that the [future] halls of Congress will very properly resound to the spirit-stirring appeals fail of attaining gubernatorial excellency, or senatorial profoundness of respect, what depth of reverential feeling do we lift our humble and unsanctified eves to those numerous great and good men in the Convention, who enjoy the sublime conviction that they were made for pause and rest for a time, and, by concluding this parations pertaining to what the Shorter Catechism used to

To compare small things with great, it must be evident to the meanest capacity that the world does move. conventions for the purpose of helping to make On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, a detachment of Presidents, Governors or Members of Congress, or tions and making up its issues for the future promotion

in session, and all the additional and still unmea-sured time it may yet spend in session must be to a very great extent, and as he advances into the strength of though two guns were dismounted, and every foot of sured time it may yet spend in session must be joined by thousands of loyal and true ground, or of masonry, evidencing the terrible fire be regarded as being devoted to the sublime and patriotic business of making the way straight Point, but our people believe he is happily rid of the paired. A ball, glancing the flag staff, severed the for the advancement of the sundry Presidential, Sena- red tape propensities of others of that school—that he torial, Congressional and other dignified aspirants here- will follow the promptings of common sense, without tofore so respectfully and reverentially alluded to, as also for the future Cabinet Ministers, of whom we have so far omitted mention, from no absence of "distinguished consideration." They are included among the et

THE Charleston papers of Saturday report the amount

WARM AGAIN .- When it began to rain yesterday everybody" said it would either snow or clear up cold. "Everybody" was mistaken. It did neither .-The wind is from the South and it is warm at this pre- Islands. After all the foolish and wicked things that have sent writing. "What everybody says must be true," is

in the Northern part of this town and will shortly be

But to return to our muttons-we mean our poetry, the cat-astrophe. Thus :-

"She died when earth was fair beyond all price;
When hearts were warm as her own coat of silk;
When people's houses seemed the homes of mice,
And when life's cup, for her, o'erflowed with milk.
Reared tenderly, she spent her few brief years,
Like cats in Egypt—sacred, free from fears—
Weep not for her!

"Weep not for her! she's had a peaceful time.
She might have been a sausage long ago—
A muff, a fiddle-string; but to her prime
She hath arrived with an unruffled brow; Shielded as if she had but one sweet life Instead of nine-kept from all care and strife-Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! she's now a cat with wings; Perhaps a dweller in the milky-way;
Purring with joy, amid all purring things;
No longer blinded with the light of day;
Where boys are not, nor stones, nor tears, nor sighs—
All dogs forever banished from her eyes—
Weep not for her!

THE HEAVY firing heard about mid day on Sunday last, was occasioned by the trial of some guns recently out in position at Contederate Point.

In the Journal of the 17th instant, I had the honor to read a long and luminous article on the National Banner. Far be it from me to presume to criticise that learned effusion, in which the author goes back to the "Dark Ages," and throws so much light on portions of History, heretofore buried (for un-learned folks) in profound obscurity. If the spirit of "Richard, the Lion-hearted," roams anywhere in that "Debateable Land," which separates us from the invisible bow engod it is the transfer." isible, how amazed is his "valor" to learn that he really

did reach Jerusalem

Many things as wonderful as this are told us, which we did not know, but which we now devoutly believe. Permit me to repeat that it is not my intention to criticine—I leave that to Historical Critics. But will you listen with a little uneditorial patience while I propose my idea for a "Nation-

What is the meaning of the three bars? Does it mean three States, or three principles, and if so, what are they? Have we not as much, if not more right than the Yankees to the Thirteen Stripes? Why should we give them up?— When the Confederacy adopted our present flag, I was annoyed, for I could not see the meaning of it. Perhaps I am dull: if so, I wonder if the advocate of the Starry Banner will enlighten me? Being so intimate with Cyrus and Tancred, and Godfrey, and all the rest of those heroes of dim yet vivid memory, he surely can, and will not refuse to give

of the flag place a blue shield on which every star of the Southern Confederacy shall be duly represented. Will it not then be entirely different from any other flag, and run no risk of being confounded at a distance with our dear old banner, which I cannot but deeply regret is now used to lead ruffians and house burners against these who have so often helped to carry it to victory, and who ought, by equal right, to retain that part representing the compact of States in its days of youth and purity, when truth and right were respected. and before the nation was disgraced by having a miserable grog shop-keeper placed in its Executive Chair.

Messrs. Editors: The distinguished kindness and genensure to the country the advantages of their services in tlemanly bearing of the Messrs. Howard towards those engaged in making salt on Topsail Sound having suggested to those so befriended the propriety of express-ing their appreciation of such favors, a meeting was account of the movements of the blockaders on our able and patriotic body,—we bow before the [future] and the vicinity of the salt vats, which meeting pointing D. H. Armstrong secretary. A committee appointed by the chair, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, as follows: Resolved. That we truly feel and hereby express our ob

> couragement and assistance, although themselves engaged in boiling salt for market, entitles them to our warmest thanks, and contrasts favorably with the selfishness display ed by too many others in our day.
>
> Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Wilming.

D H. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: - Gentlemen: We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a bex of clothing, socks and shirts, a very acceptable contribution, from Mrs. M. E. Brinkley and D. S. Cowan, of Brunswick county.

These evidences of consideration for the soldier's welfare, whilst they strengthen his faith in the success of our cause

cheer him in the path of his arduous duties. Respectfully yours,
GASTON MEARES,

Col. 3d N. C. Reg't S. T. A NORTHERN CANARD .- We copy the following despatch from the St. Louis Kepublican, of the 4th inst. verv reliable:

NEW, YORK, December 3.—Mr. Butterfield, mate of rendering, and so were the people generally, but the

late Senator Douglas, sent an agent to the North to Douglas, to whose care the dying father confided them. It is understood that some months ago she was willing Circumstances seeming strongly to attach suspicion of its embryo Presidents, Senators, Governors, Con- to the removal, the object being to save their large to some person or persons on board a small schooner gressmen, etc. Manifestly this is a great improve property in the South, which would otherwise come will be saved by the speedy triumphal advance of the "Grand Army," which in a few weeks will have taken miserable delusion of the Northern braggarts, she sacri-

Richmond Enquirier.

GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL .- We take the follow-

ing extract from a Bowling Green (Ky.) letter, of the 6th inst., in the New Orleans Picayune: Gen. Humphrey Marshall is somewhere in Eastern ong ago, all the extra time that body has been of some importance. He has the confidence of the peomen who are panting for an opportunity to aid in the sustained, no lives were lost, no serious injury effectwar for freedom. Gen. Marshall is a graduate of West ed, nor is the strength of the fort materially im-

FROM TYBEE.—By the Ida we learn that two large Federal transports arrived below yesterday, and during the forenoon sixteen boat loads of troops, each boat supposed to contain about one hundred men, were placed on the Island. It is supposed that there are now about two thousand Federal troops on Tybee. They have erected a derick near the Martillo tower, and yesterday received for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire, were engaged in landing what appeared to be guns. A of troops on the beach, when they scattered in doublequick. There are now three war vessels below, two of which are frigates. A propeller went to sea yesterday forenoon. The Federals have a ferry boat, with sidewheels, which plies between Tybee and Port Royal

From their own account, which we publish in an

in operation. Thus one want will be supplied. By the way, lampblack used to be made here, and not many years since.

We also learn that M. McInnis, Esq., is putting up an Alcohol distillery. This is very much needed. Alcohol is indispensable in chemistry and manufactures, and without it neither burning fluid nor oyster stews

The Right sort of Talk.—One of the best documents that the war has caused to be produced is the late message of Gov. Letcher to the General Assembly of Virginia. It is brimfull of patriotism and brimfull of sound sense. We quote below a portion of this admirable paper especially calling attention to the Governor's recommendation of an and without it neither burning fluid nor oyster stews

The Right sort of Talk.—One of the best documents that the war has caused to be produced is the late message of Gov. Letcher to the General Assembly of Virginia. It is brimfull of patriotism and brimfull of sound sense. We quote below a portion of this admirable paper especially calling attention to the Governor's recommendation of an anticomment of the suspense of Gov. Letcher to the General Assembly of Virginia. It is brimfull of patriotism and brimfull of sound sense. We quote below a portion of this admirable paper especially calling attention to the Governor's recommendation of an anticomment of the suspense of Gov. Letcher to the General Assembly of Virginia. It is brimfull of patriotism and brimfull of sound sense. We quote below a portion of this admirable paper especially calling attention to the Governor's recommendation of an anticomment of the suspense of Gov. Letcher to the General Assembly of Virginia. It is brimfull of sound sense. We also learn that M. McInnis, Esq., is putting up attention to the Governor's recommendation of an anticomment of the Governor's recommendation of an anticommen

mates our volunteers and our people, Governor Letcher has hit the nail on the head—rem teligit acu. We regret that we have not space for all of the Governor's remarks on the

The Investor of the Mississippi Valley. The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati En-puirer supplies the following outline of General Hal-eck's scheme for the invasion of the Mississippi. It is on the big figure, and savore of the Chinese. An army of 75,000 and another of 60,000 are mere circumstances. The one is to take all our positions on the Mississippi in the rear, by the way of the l'ennessee river; the other is to move forward in conjunction with it,

and sweep everything before it, in the direction of Nash-With these swaggerers, campaigns on paper are the easiest things in nature. But all these great projects are, for the time being, practically frustrated by the movements of one daring man, at the head of a handful of bare-footed militia in Missouri. The followins is the programme:

The newspapers of the country are continually alluding to the expedition down the Mississippi river, as if that was actually the contemplated programme of the movement under Gen. Halleck. The movement will not be-down the Mississippi river, but go up the Tennessee, where Halleck's forces-75,000 strong-will leave the river, and march in the rear of Columbus, Hickman and other points towards Memphis. This manœuvre will compell the rebels at Columbus and other points to fall back on Memphis, thus leaving the river clear for the gunboats and transportation vessels to pass up and down unmolested. The Confederates are occuping their time in fortifying New Madrid, Columbus and other points, and are mounting the same with a large number of guns. Upon the approach o our troops toward their rear, rather than be cut off from all communication with the South, the Confederates will fall back. No defences have been thrown up on the Tennessee river, and the continual running up and down that stream of gunboats has kept the shore

entirely clear of masked batteries and tortifications. Our army will meet with no resistance, and will by this movement accomplish the same result, without loss of life and property, that the river expedition might have done after severe loss on both sides, and a fearful destruction of property, both private and public. The column of Major-General Halleck will move forward in conjuction with General Buell's Division of 60,000 men from Louisville, which will proceed thro' Kentucky, via Bowling Green to Nashville. The friends of the Union have great reason to feel confident in the assertion made by those in authority that the war will have been ended about three months As the attacking party, the enemy are annoyed at the uncertainty of the points our commanders shall attack; for instance, Memphis will not be taken via Columbus and the river; Richmond will not be captured via Manassas; nor will the naval fleet make its conquests in the manner prescribed by the Confederate Generals. Already these annoyances and defeats are creating great uneasiness among the Confederates, and this element in St. Louis is not so sanguine as they were a few weeks since.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE. -The Northern Abolition prints have endeavored to make a great point of the zeal with which European officers have enlisted in their unboly cause, but appear ances do not indicate that the vast results anticipated will be realized. Like their big balloons and other inflated humb gs, it has furnished material for heavy newspaper bragging, but has not yet contributed in the smallest degree towards the subjugation of the "rebels." Indeed, we know that two Prussian officers have desert ed, one from Sickles's brigade, and one from the 45th New York regiment, and are now on their way to join the command of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, in Kentucky. The Baron Von Flaxthausen, who has been in this city for some days past, produced satisfactory evidences of his origin, history and integrity of purpose; and though as in all similar cases, a military investigation was necessary before receiving him into our service, we have many Europeans, who, through necessity or some other cause have been induced to take up arms in behalf of the Northean American and the control of the contr many Europeans, who, through necessity or some other cause have been induced to take up arms in behalf of the Northern despotism. The second case is that of son, R.B. Lothan, J.L. Griffith, J.M. Backson, and J.W. Holtz Charles, Von Gales, who also departed vesterday for claw. Missing—J.W. Rowan, D. Roddey, Thos C. Haiden, Gen. Johnston's division. It is nonsense to say that a and Laurence Lenhart. Some believe that all the missing recently imported Enropean will fight for the North were killed. Maj. Woodward was wounded in the thigh. recently imported European will fight for the North recently imported European will fight for the North through any devotion to the flag. They may be influenced by other motives, but the more honest among them will abandon the purpose when they become conthem will abandon the purpose when they become convinced, as some have been already, that the cause of the South is the cause of civil and religious freedom.

THE NEW YANKEE CONFISCATION BILL -- . A COTTES

It will provide for the absolute forfeiture of all of Confederates who are beyond the judicial process-that situated in the rebellious districts to be forfeited through the military power; and that found in districts where the judicial authorities are not overborne, through the courts: the proceeds of the property forfeited, after payment of the just claims of he loyal creditors, to be kept as a fund for the reimbursement of loyal citizens despoiled of their property by the rebellion, and the balance to be appropriated towards paying the expenses of its suppression. Contederates are also to forfeit their claims to slaves, and the President is to make provision for the colonization of such as are willing to go, in some tropical country, where

they can have the protection of the Government. INTERESTING LETTER FROM HAVANA .- A COFFESDODdent of the New Orleans True Delta forgishes the following brief but interesting letter from Havana:

HAVANA, Nov. 19, 1861. True Delta: I have only time for one item of important news. Col. Charles G. Helm, although not known here, only in his private capacity, has been offered by sundry planters of Cuba a company fully armed, equipped, and uniformed-war complement full-and to be supported for the war. While he has been compelled to ca, in order not to compromise the Spanish Government in their neutral position, some other way of an equivalent will be arranged by the individuals themselves, who are identified with the holy cause—and no stealings. The U. S. War steamer St. Iago de Cuba, Comman

der Ridgely, arrived here on the 17th, with sundry officers on board, who say they do not "fight against the slave institutions of the South!" They are watching two Confederate vessels, under British flags, cleared today. No other news of interest.

Ever yours,

The Damage at Fort McRee. The Pensacola correspondent of the Augusta " Con titutionalist" writes as follows:

No one can appreciate the effect of the fight, until h pays a visit to Fort McRee after the bombardment. The ships poured their fire into the fort from the west the fort from the south, and kept up this enfilading fire for hours. The outside appearance of the fort presents in numerable scars, from the shells and balls; some of terrible missiles used-blocks of granite hurled from halyards, but a Jasper was at hand, and climbing the rain of ball, nailed our colors to the mast. This intrepid hero was J. Gardner. To guard against a similar ident, all the flags in the regiment were displayed the following day on the fort. One was raised on the top of the Light House, an additional one on Barrancas and red blankets in lieu of war flags, were called into requisition; such was the spirit which animated our

THE COMMAND AT PORT ROYAL.-Influential mem bers of Congress have been asking the President to supercede Gen. Sherman in the command of the Federal forces at Port Royal, and it is said that his removal

CANNONADING .- The shooting that was heard off our coast on Thursday was the Federal blockaders firing at our wreckers who are still picking the bones of the a proverbial saying, but like many other proverbs it is not infallibly true.

Manufactures.

We learn that a Lampblack Factory is now going up

Prom their own account, which we publish in anothmate a proverbial saying, but like many other proverbs it is not infallibly true.

Our wreckers who are still picking the bones of the steamer Union, near Fort Macon. They fired some 15 or 20 shots, resulting in nothing but amusement for those at work on the wreck. We saw one of the shells permitted quietly to take possession of and fortify the mouth of our harbor?—Savannah News, 20th inst.

We learn that a Lampblack Factory is now going up yesterday, at Mr. Want's store, a 52 pounder, that was scratched up out of the sand a few minutes after it struck, failing to burst. It was a good specimen of a both and was labelled "ORD 1981."

Washington, and after passing Stump Point the struck as store, and the party took to the both for the enemy's fire, and the party took to the both struck, failing to burst. It was a good specimen of a both proceeded to Budd's ferry. Two shots were first to the enemy's fire, and the party took to the both proceeded to Budd's ferry. comb, and was labelled "ORD, 1861.

> The Notorious Mrs. Eaton.—Of Mrs. Eaton, wife of Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War under Jackson, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal says:
>
> This lady is now residing in this city, having recently married an Italian dancing master of the matured age of twenty-six. The acquaintance sprung up through his teaching her grand children. The newly married pair are represented on canvas, in their parlor, her head rectiving on his bosom in a very loving attitude, and as the artist has given her "form and features," one would suppose her not to be over thirty years of age. She is in affluent circumstances, very fond of company, has fine conversational powers, and and dispenses hospitality with liberal hand. THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EATON .- Of Mrs. Eaton. wife of

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING AT DRAINESVILLE, VA. RICHMOND, V.A., Dec. 21, 1861.
A portion of our Potomac army suffered a defeat on year.

A portion of our Potomac army suffered a defeat on yesterday.

At four o'clock yesterda ymorning General Stuart, with one hundred and fifty Cavalry, the Jeff Davis Artillery, the first Kentucky, tenth Alabama, eleventh Virginia, and sixth South South Carolina regiments, being a portion of Gen. Longstreet's brigade, left Centreville to attempt to capture a Federal foraging party at Dranesville, sixteen miles from Centreville. As they neared the place they found the Yankees fifteen thousand strong, Gen. Stuart, with his three throusand, attacked them, and the fight lasted the greater portion of the day, when the Confederates retired. etired. Our loss was about thirty killed and an equal numbe

Among the killed are Col. Taylor of the first Kentucky, and the Major of the same regiment.

The eleventh Virginia regiment, from Lynchburg, had seven killed and twelve wounded. A third field officer was killed, and another had his arm

not off.
Four of the Jeff. Davis Artillery were killed at their guns and several woulded.

Gen. Stuart sent to headquarters for reinforcements, and last night the balance of Gen. Longstreet's brigade, consisting of fourteen regiments, went down to give the Yankee

Nothing has been heard of their operations to-day LATER FROM DRAINESVILLE.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING. RICHMOND, VA , Dec. 22d, 1861. The Dispatch will publish to-morrow full particulars of the heavy skirmish near Drainesville on Friday. the heavy skirmish near Drainesville on Friday.

A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the eleventh Virginia, sixth South Carolina, tenth Alabama, and first Kentucky regiments, the Sumter Flying Artillery, and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's Cavalry, the whole force amounting to about twenty ave hundred.

When the Confederates neared Drainesville they found the Yankees prepared for a fight, and during the skirmishthe first Kentucky fired into the sixth South Carolina regiment

first Kentucky fired into the sixth South Carolina regiment killing five of the latter. After the general engagement ceased, both sides with drew in order.
Col. Tom. Taylor, in personally reconncitering, fun himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. He ended them, and secreted himself until dark, when he esaped and joined his regiment. The only injury he received ras a

and joined his regiment. The only all slight wound in the hand.

The following is a list of the casualties:

Virginians—Killed—Melvin Gibbs, Henry Golden, lames
N Painter, W Campbell, and John Henry. Woundel—Lt.

Walker Thurmond, Wm H Hobson, S F Frakling

Walker Thurmond, Wm H Hobson, S F Frakling

Lames Mc. James N Painter, W Campbell, and John Henry. Woundest-lated Horton, Walker Thurmond, Wm H Hobson, S F Fraklin, Joseph E Rice, John B Wood, W Caper, James McJowell, Robert Joseph Flowers, Capt Jameson, Judson Embrey, Capt Yeatman, James L Bluch, James D Johnson, and Peter Manager 1.

Capt Yeatman, James L Bluch, James D Johnson, and Peter Carlyle. Missing—George W Ragan.

Alabamians—Kulted—George E Donnelly, S L Coleman, R G Dunlap, Bushrod Moss, John Callahan, C A Webb, Herman Berzeburg, W A Jones, N B Lyons, S J Bryant, W H Sprinkles, J W Graves, George Litton, and Sandford Fulton. Lieut Col J B Martin is reported as probably killed—Wounded—Col Foreney, arm, seriously; B H Corley, Jesse Sime Calvin Gwang, Bongister Lynnings, Lieut Cock, Jesse State Lieut Cock, J Sims, Calvin Gwens, Bannister Jennings, Lieut Crock, Lewis Reynolds, J W Lindsay, G L Johnson, M J Hall, Abal Christopher, Benj F Fry, Lieut Hamlin, Thomas Womack, Thomas R Ferguson, Capt Forney, Jesse Harris, W W Moragne, Wm Moharn, John Francis, A W Wyley, James L Partaice, George W Cowley, Jos B Churchill, Thornwell Brownlee, Thos E Cook, Alex Chestwood, A H Hanna, 8 Wheeling, B F Cooker, W N Caldwell, James Spence, JW Glover, Dr. Christian, Benj F Sides, Herry Alexander, PD Harris, Henry Caves, Geo T Wilson, Fayette McClendon, Henry Harles, R H Smith, Wm Rooney, C F Deshasheo, A F Cost, and J F Wood. Sims, Calvin Gwens, Bannister Jennings, Lieut Crook, Lew.

South Carolinians-Killed-Jno G Barbour, R H Morris South Carolinians—Killed—Jao G Barbour, R H Morris, Frank English, J M Elliott, G W Breakfield, W H Abell, R T Jehnson, J McKewn, J W Smith, Sergt Caruthers, J T Callwell, W S McDill, Lieut Moore, W T Robinson, Thos J Parks, H P Price, and Samuel Hoffman. Thomas Charden is missing and supposed to be killed. Wounded—Wm McHadden, Robt S Wylie, Capt Means, W C Byer, H B Alston, Z Mobley, R W Boyce, John Blain, B W Means, A P Lyles, D W Hollis Capt Harden. I A Sandam. D W Hollis, Capt Harden, J A Sanders, John Lucas, Sergt Elliott, A McAliilley, Boyd, and Lipsey, Corpl Douglas, M

Murphey, James Jones, James M Conner, G L Smith, W H Fletcher, H T Rodgers, S D Frasier, Wm Richards, J N En-

glish, and Thomas Calheun.

Kentuckians—Killed—Corp'l John M Johnson. Wound. Wm B Phelps, A J Thompson, J Cummings, George Suipes George Stump, C H Stoner, W L Asbury, J W Lairg, W —H C Kennerly, Corporal Long, C Cable, J Parker, D Hughes, Corporal Carr, W Nelson, and J A Barnett. A number of names of the wounded Alabamians are omit ted in consequence of their very slight injuries. Also, s

missing, may reach camp.

The Federals were evidently apprised of the approach of the Confederates, and were prepared to meet them in a strong position; nevertheless their loss is fully equal to Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Stuart, who now

olds the battle field. Further results are unknown. LATEST FROM DRANESVILLE.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 23rd, 1861.
A dispatch from Centreville this morning says that w have taken Dranesville, the point occupied by the enemy on Friday. The Federals ran like race horses. Our loss on Friday was fifty killed and one hundred and In Congress on Saturday an act was passed entitling Ken-

A series of resolutions were also adopted, the third on United States which goes not ensure to Marvland an opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland an opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland an opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to Marvland and opposite of the states which goes not ensure to the states of the states of the states which goes not ensure to the states of the states

The Lynchburg Republican has a private letter stating that Gen. Jackson left Winchester on the 16th inst. and or reaching the Potomac, destroyed dam No. 5 which feels splendid stone dam water communication is cut off between Washington and the coal region of Maryland, Washington is, thus reduced to the greatest straits. A BRIDGE BURNER HUNG.—CHARLESTON HARBOR

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21st, 1861. The Rome (Georgia) Southerner, of 19th inst., says that an attempt was made to burn the State Road bridge over Pettis' Creek, on Monday night. The incendiary was caught and hung at Cartersville on Friday. The Savannah News of this morning learns that seven old whalers were sunk in one of the Charleston channels

THE HESSIANS CROSSING GREEN RIVER-A DECI-

Reliable intelligence reports that the Hessians, nine thou and strong, have crossed Green river, and are marching Reinforcements have been ordered from Clarksville.

Passengers from Bowling Green report that seventeel thousand Federals crossed Green river on yesterday.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, Dec. 20th, reports that that place will be advanced upon from three sides simultaneously, with a combined force of sixth thousand.

commenced, several pontoon bridges have been thrown

Intelligence from Eastern Kentucky report that the pe

ple are rising in overwhelming numbers and joining standard of Humphiey Marshall as he approaches the Grass region.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned to-day to meet NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23d, 1861.

Nothing of interest from Bowling Green to-day. There are rumors of a Federal advance to Glasgow, but they are not regarded as reliable. Gold sold here to-day at twenty-five per cent. premium being a decline of fifteen.

Col. Terry's remains arrived here this afternoon, and were laid in state at the City Hall. They will be escorted to the railroad depot, en route for Texas, by the military and either

AFFAIRS ALONG THE POTOMAC.—The Washington

The only arrival since our last report is that of the Mount Washington, which went down on Saturday

morning, returning that evening. Messrs. Hale, Clark Edwards, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rolins, of New Hampshire, and others, went down on the Mount Washington, and after passing Stump Point the steam ing wide of the mark. It is thought the design of the enemy was not so much to injure the party as it was to draw the steamer down within range, to pick up ! boats. The Mount Washington reports all quiet with

WHEREAS, the State of Maryland has suffered the same wrongs which impelled these Confederate States to withdraw from the United States, and is intimately associated with these States by geographical situation. by mutual interest, by similarity of institutions, and by enduring sentiments of reciprocal amity and esteem: and whereas, it is believed that a large majority of the good people of Maryland earnestly desire to unite their State with the Confederate States; eatly desire to unite their State with the Confederate States; a desire which is proved to exist even by the violent, extraped a desire which is proved to exist even by the violent, extraped measures employed by our enemy hese States by geographical situation, by mutual interest,

a desire which is proved to exist even by the violent, ex raordinary and tyrannical measures employed by our enemy
to restrain the expression thereof;
And whereas, the Government of the United States, by
imprisoning members of the Legislature of Maryland, by
imprisoning members of foreign troops within that
establishing powerful armies of foreign troops within that
State and along her borders, and by suppressing with armed force the freedom of speech and of election, has prevented the people and their representatives from adopting the political connection which they prefer, and, in revenge the pointest connection which they present and in revenge of their preference, has inflicted upon them many outrages and established over them a foreign despotism.

And whereas, the accession of Maryland to this Confede

tegrity and security of the Confederate Union; be it, there-First: Resolved, by t'e Congress of the Confederate States f America, That the sufferings of the good people of Marvnd. under the oppression of our enemies, excite our pro-

ertions on our part for their relief.
Second: That it is the desire of this government, by appropriate measures, to facilitate the accession of Maryland with the free consent of her people, to the Confederate Third: That no peace ought to be concluded with the

The Fight at Dranesville_Full Particulars_ The Regiments Engaged-Fighting Against odds.

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 21 Yesterday morning a heavy skirmish occurred at Dranesville, which resulted disastrously to us. A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; the 6th South Carolina, under Lt. Col. A. J. Secrest; the 10th Alabama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom. Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Capt. Cutts; and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly twenty-five hundred men. They started off early in the morning, and before day were some distance on their journey. Soon after leaving, a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Dranesville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fitteen miles from here to Dranesville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretch-

ed out on either side of the road. General Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed through in the following order: The Eleventh Virginia being in the advance, was deployed on the right of the road with the Tenth Alabama, while the Sixth South Carolina and the First Kentucky were sent to the left. On account of the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make the guns effective. As we approached the Yankees, the 11th Virginia

charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Dranesville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the 11th and the 6th South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them. and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was?

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply. " Of what 9th?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends South Carolinians.'

"On which side are you?" asked Coloned Taylor. "For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the 9th Infantry, regulars, U.S. by the West India packet La Plate. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutts's four guns, were soon acposition. There were several houses along the Leesburg ern Confederacy." turnpike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilled the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minnie balls, and finally attempted to charge. Three times the officers failed. They could not be pushed into the thicket .-Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not an hour both sides had kept an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered. To give it a little more in detail: As our first ad-

vance were marching by the flank towards the Yankee skirmishers, two companies of the 11th Virginia were thrown out as skirmishers, and sent forward. Captain Houston's company charged the Yankees with a shout, and drove them in, and soon after the shout was taken up by others, and all advanced within sight of Dranes-Company A, of the 11th, was deployed on the right, but by some means got lost, and was separated from the regiment until the fight was over. When the enemy formed in line of battle Col. Forney

drew the 10th Alabama up also, and prepared to advance upon them. The coolness and daring courage displayed by Col. Forney was observed by everybody. He rode backward and forward in front of the line, encouraging his men, and in getting all prepared for the coming struggle. The same can be said of Col. Garland. Soon after the firing commenced, Col. Forney was shot through the right arm, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Major Woodward, who commanded on one side the road, and the senior Cartain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position .-Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men. Capt. Cutts and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely.

The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. The guns still kept firing, and did good a caisson. good execution, every shot scattering the Yankees and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharp-shooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, Gen. Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiing ceased firing. At this time Col. Tom. Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition had been made of bis neighbor. ment marched to the rear in good order, both sides havhis neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry.—

Throwing himself are disposition and ocen made of contention and Cest's battery, however, have started for Williams was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capport.

Throwing himself are disposition and ocen made of contention was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capport.

Throwing himself are disposition and ocen made of contention was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capport.

Throwing himself are disposition and ocen made of contention was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capport.

Throwing himself are disposition and contention was discovered in the camp of his friends, and his capport. Throwing himself down he eluded them and atterwards crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it and was not disposed to give battle again. Thus ended the battle of Dranesville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and 8 pieces of light artillery against us.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN THE U. S. STEAMER IROQUIOS AND THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER SUMTER -The brig Agnes, Capt. Thompson, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from Rio, and reports that they may be here in the morning. on the 10th instant, in latitude 35, and longitude 74 10,

From the Morfolk Day Book.

We present our readers with a bird's-eye view of the Northern News from the Herald's "Situation"—a very despatcles that have been received here to-day, there is

Notwithstanding the flying rumors prevalent in this city yesterday, that the Cabinet at Washington had deby the administration, inasmuch as no such demands have been made, nor had any communication whatever land or from Lord Lyons. The Queen's messenger had not arrived in Washington up to that time, nor is there contemplated. The excitement in England does not apration will be mutually beneficial, and is essential to the inhis constitutional advisers. On the coutrary, they are said to take the matter very easy.

The Jura, at ortland, yesterday, brings important news from Europe to the 6th of November-one day land, under the opposition and entitle them to speedy and efficient ex- later. Our European files by the Europa were also received yesterday. The papers are dated in London and Paris to the 30th of December.

When the Jura sailed England was still deeply agitated on the question of the arrest of Mason and Slidell under her flag. The Cabinet continued its prepa-United States which does not ensure to Maryland the opportunity of forming a part of this Confederacy. rations for war with the United States, should such a step be rendered necessary by the act of Capt. Wilkes, and the refusal of our Cabinet to atone for it in the manner demanded. A large number of troops were under orders for Canada. The frigate Warrior was coaling for service in North America if need, and all British seamen on leave of absence were ordered to join their ships at once. The Cunard mail steamer Persia had been chartered, with the Australasian, for government service.

General Scott had communicated a letter, through the United States Consul, to the Paress press, which we give in full to-day, and in which he denies that the seizure of the rebel agents, even on board the neutral vessel, was premeditated by the Cabinet in Washington to his knowledge. He says he is unaware of any such resolution, and expresses the hope that the amicable re- The Mails of the Anglo Saxon-Feeling in Ireland on the lations existing between England and the United States may be preserved. The General's letter received very great attention from the London journalists, and evi-

dently produced a good impression. The strength of the United States Navy was being canvassed in England, and the London Times had ack-

cost of her thoughtlessness." Demonstrations hostile to the United States were made in some of the English ports, and the naval reserve corps were volunteering for actual service in case of a war with this country.

It was reported that Mr. Adams, United States Min ister in London, regarded his recall as inevitable. In the meantime the English reformers, with Cobden and Bright at their head, had shown a disposition for peace, fearing that a war with this country would reless at the feet of the tory aristocracy. We refer our

readers upon this point to the letter of Cobden and the

speech of Bright in another column. The British manufactures and traders were greatly alarmed at the prospect of a war with America, and the reports which we give this morning relative to the excited feeling existing on the subject, in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and other centres of industrial profit, prove that a mighty class of the people of Britain will condemn any violent attempt to exerminate the democracy of the United States at a moment when it is engaged in suppressing a mighty rebellion. In Manchester, as general to the other places named, it was reported that American affairs commanded individual attention to the exclusion of business, always manifested intense interest in her husband's made by the regiment under your command. The genlers both being disposed to await further developement

of the important questions that have arisen. At Lloyd's war risk on American ships coming from New York was taken at 20s., while the charge on British ships bound from England to China was 10s., and to Australia 15s. The increased premium has been confined to American ships prior to the receipt of the news

Twenty-five guineas additional had been added to the insurance premiums on "several steamers fitting out on tively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of the Thames and at Glasgow for the service of the South-

The copious extracts from our files by the Europa and Juara published in the Herald this morning give a finish the remainder of life's downhill journey together. faithful reflex of the state of feeling prevailing in England, Ireland and Scotland-and in every circle, class and interest of those countries-with respect to the crisis, its cause and bearings, on Saturday, the 30th of November.

The London Times asserts that the stock market was more heavy and unsettled on the 4th inst. than at any period since the commencement of the difficulty. There was a slight rally, however, at the close of the market.

The press of France and Brussels are almost unanimous in their opinions on the Trent affair. All the leading Paris journals have spoken out plainly in favor of England, and against the action of the captain of the gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but San Jacinto. The Constitutionel is particularly explicit. But the latest accounts by the Jura, dated the past. 6th of December, state that "the tone of reserve of the little excitement in the medical world here by the perbefore great damage was done to our force. For over French press increases." Several leading Paris papers blame the English government for having yielded to the pressure of public opinion, as represented merely by Manchester and Liverpool, and for having acted so hastily in the Trent affair.

The threatening aspect of affairs in England created quite a stir among the bankers in this city yesterday .-Mr. Chase was in conference with them for several hours, and the consultation will be renewed to-day, when, probably, the future policy of the banks with the government will be decided upon. Mr. Chase, it is said, stated that the difficulty with England was capable of a pacific settlement, and that his negotiations with the banks were progressing satisfactorily. This intelligence caused an improvement in the stock market, which in the morning had received a very heavy shock.

A letter received in Washington yesterday from a firm in Liverpool, which had made a large shipment in arms, states, that all the arms have been taken from the vessels, that sixty thousand that were to be shipped have been retained, and that no more will be permitted to be

Our news from the army of the Potomac does not Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday, without waiting for either staff officers or escort. He passed over the Aqueduct bridge, and was quickly followed by the officers of the staff who were to attend him, among officers of the staff who were to attend him, among officers of the staff who were to attend him, among officers of the staff who were to attend him, among officers of the staff who were to attend him, among officers of the staff was done, and the gentlemen retried to whom were Colonel Sweitzer, the Count de Paris and

the Duc de Chartres.

General Banks, that the rebel General Jackson, with a It fell out a few days cince that a runaway slave was force of 9,000 men, had advanced to the banks of the Potomac Tuesday night, and launched a large number General Grant for his surrender. Notice being had of of boats on the river, with the intent of making a dash on Williamsport. Intelligence of this movement having regiment. A reward of one hundred dollars was girl, her father ended the pitiful scene by escaping from of boats on the river, with the intent of making a dash on Williamsport. Intelligence of this movement having reached Gen. Banks, he at once ordered General Williams to make a forced march to Williamsport with the 3d Brigade, but as it had not moved at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, it was thought that Jackson had not force enough to attempt the enterprise. One regiment this the fellow run to the woods by his friends of Cook's they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless for they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless for they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless for they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless for they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless for the years duration to be or with regiment. A reward of one hundred dollars was included the pitiful scene by escaping from publicly offered for the negro's return. This stimulated the other regiment, and they swore they would have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that no such thing should have the negro and return him to his owner.—

The Abe's men proper swore that he doll are the doll a

six o'clock yesterday morning at Falling Waters, but nothing authentic was known as to the result.

purpose. As they approached the negro, the wink was given him to run. He took to his heels, but alas! too nothing authentic was known as to the result. General Buell reports officially to General McClellan late. The Southern Illinois boys determined not to be from Louisville, touching affairs in Kentucky. He says made fools of in that way, turned loose upon the fugithat McCook's division is at Munfordsville; Gen. Mitchell at Bacon Creek; that the rebel Zollicoffer is either his body. retreating across the Cumberland river, or is preparing to do so at the approach of any superior force.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1861. THE SLIDELL AND MASON AFFAIR AND THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

At eleven o'clock to-night neither the President nor Secretary Seward had received any despatches from England. The messengers reported to be on the way

he was spoken by the British ship Mary Morton. The latter reported that a severe engagement had taken place between the U. S. steamer Iroquois and the Consequence of State are less disturbed about that question than many others near home. They believe it will soon be settled. The President is as full of his mirth to-night settled. The President is as full of his mirth to-night settled. Secretary of State puffs his Hayana

Northern News from the Heraid's "Situation — a very bad situation for the Yankees by the bye—of the 19th, together with a few matters in detail:

THE SITUATION.

Natwithstanding the flying rumors prevalent in this the kickest authorize for expressed among the people in different parts of the country that the government may be induced by some diplomacy to give the traitors up. In order to dispel this feeling, I will venture to assert that I have the highest authority for saying that the possibility of their surrender, under any circumstances, does not now exist. The President is firm and immovable on this

The English newspapers sent to this country in advance of the arrival of any official dispatches either upon the subject reached the President or Secretary by our government from Lord Lyons, is considered of very little account here. The goverdment has too much on its hands to be disturbed by such influences. It it should turn out that we are likely to have another tilt the least inclination on the part of the Cabinet to dewith Great Britain, it is quite likely that France will intercede in behalf of England. In that event Russia will intercede in behalf of the United States. If France, the Napoleonic Waterloo France, is accepted by England, Russia will be accepted by the United States — The Emperors of these great empires can discuss the question while we are finishing the rebellion. They will eventually disagree, of course. A mediator will be called in-probably the King of Italy, who will not decide the matter satisfactorily to both parties and a war may result. By this time we shall have an army " spoiling for a fight," and it will then be a question whether we shall not prefer to take a hand in war rather than to remain at peace with a people who have attempted to take advantage of our misfortunes.

Dispatches received here to-day state that the rebels in the South are wild with excitement over the news received by the Europa, indicating that England has assumed a hostile attitude towards the United States .-They regard it as an evidence of the intention of the quondam mistress of the seas to take up their quarrel, open their ports, and fight their battle. They deceive themselves as they have done from the beginning.

From the Norfolk Day Book. Late Northern News. We continue our extracts from the Herald of th

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE. in Paris—War risks on Vessels to New York, &c., &c.

The mails of the Anglo Saxon reached this city from Portland yesterday morning.

Our European files are dated in Dublin on the 29th of November. The papers are one day later than those nowledged that our power on the ocean was not to be received by the Hansa, and contain some very interest despised. England "had done this once, and paid the ing matter, although the news has been anticipated by the telegraphic advices of the Europa and the City o Washington.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDANCE.

Arrival of General Scott—Meeting with his wife—His domes ic affairs—Dr. J. Marion Sims, &c.
Ex-Lieutenant General Scott arrived here from Havre, which port he reached in the Arago on Sunday morning. Yesterday afternoon at six o'clock he was met at the railroad station by Mr. Bigelow, the United States Consul, and by the Secretary and Assistant Secsult in rendering the people of Great Britain more helpretary of Legation, Messrs. Pennington and Dayton. great relaxation from his usual dignity for the Minister to have been present in person to greet the war-worn old veteran to whom our country owes so much, and whom our countrymen and their representatives abroad should delight to honor. But Mr. Dayton was not present. The General has taken rooms at the Westminster Hotel. in the Rue de la Paix, where, upon his arrival, he was met by Mrs. Scott, who has not seen him before in five or six years. General Scott and his wife, finding that their tempers and modes of thought were not of an amicable character, "agreed to disagree," and concluded that as they could not love each other together, they would love each other apart. Most of that

> for two or three weeks she was so pervous and excited and grateful acknowledgments. that it was found necessary to keep from her all the papers containing bad news. Now, upon the General's arrival in Paris, she wishes to greet him, forgetting all that is past. And it is not improbable under all the circumstances that the venerable pair may conclude to

Quite a demonstration was made by the American ship captains upon the General's arrival in Havre. Two triumphal arches were erected, under which the General of the French police.

To-day the General is resting quietly at his hotel, and to-morrow or next will receive his American friends.— After remaining here a few weeks for medical advice and treatment, he will proceed to the South of France, pro- rily refused. He then stated that he had information bably to Pau or Cannes, where he will spend the winter. He enjoyed the trip across very much, never missed a were on board, and demanded that they should be meal, and says he feels better now than he has for a year

Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, has created no formance of several surgical operations for vesico vaginal fistula by a process of his own. His last operation, which has proved a perfect success, was upon a young on board the San Jacinto by force if they wound not countess of one of the highest families of France, and surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and who had been entirely given up by her physicians. With waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed all the fame he is acquiring here, however, Dr. Sims is an unfortunate man. He came to Europe without a passport. Coming through England, and now desiring to return to the U. States, be is troubled by the fact that he must procure a passport in order to do so, while he must take the oath of allegiance to the government. This he is endeavoring to avoid on the plea that,

should be do it, it would lead to the confiscation of certain property of which he is the owner in one of the Southern States. He wants to serve both God and mammon, and, with this view, has, I learn made an application to the Department of State at Washington for a special passport, he agreeing not to take up arms against the government during this war. It is not probable that the government will depart in his case from

The French Post Office authorities have given notice that, as many letters intended for the Southern States possess much interest. Gen. McClellan dashed to the are dropped in here addressed to the care of the French Legation at Washington, or of the French Consul Gen.

RICH SCENES OCCURRING AMONG THE LINCOLN SOL-Gen. McDowel had a splendid review of his division, DIERY.—There is at Fort Holt a Regiment commanded which went through several manœuvres in battalion by Col. Cook, and another commanded by Col. Johnson, the former abolition, the latter Southern Illinoisian We have news from Frederick, Md., headquarters of and nearly honest enough to belong the Southern army.

Rumors were rife that heavy firing was going on at went over accordingly, prepared to execute their honest

Now commenced a scene that baffles description. A general fight ensued, in which several were slain on both sides, and the animosity between the regiments has become such that the soldiers in each shoot the other whenever an opportunity presents itself. Columbus (Ky.,) News, Lec. 4.

THE LINCOLNITES AT NORTH EDISTO .- Several of the from Boston did not arrive. A report reached here this afternoon that a railroad accident between Boston and New York detained them. If that is so, they may be here in the morning.

The Biscontine A report reached enemy's fleet still occupy North Edisto Inlet, and one of their vessels has been up to White Point on Wadmalaw Sound, but up to yesterday they had not attempted to they may be here in the morning. Very little excitement exists here in regard to the Cotton in the seed, have been captured by the enemy, Mason and Slidell affair. The President and Secretary but their screws escaped. The vessels captured are said Charleston Courier 20th inst.

latter reported that a severe engagement had taken place between the U. S. steamer Iroquois and the Considerate steamer, Sumter. One of them, it could not be ascertained which, had put in to Martingue to repair damages.

IJBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—We learn, from reliable as through the West.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—We learn, from reliable at half-past nine o'clock the President, with his Private Secretary, Mr. Hay, walked over to Mr. Seward's, and after consultation there, he and Mr. Seward walked to the residence of Gen. McClellan, and remained there is a steamer Cora. Formerly used as a ferry-boat in Beaufort with the same gay and festive air as when he toured through the West.

At half-past nine o'clock the President, with his Private Secretary, Mr. Hay, walked over to Mr. Seward's, and after consultation there, he and Mr. Seward walked to the residence of Gen. McClellan, and remained there is a ducting boat until we learned the price, \$9,000, when we abandoned that view as erroneous, and now guess he intends to use it for killing Yankees.

Newbern Progress.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the dispensation of his superintending providence, both seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother, Ryon Giles, who was at the time of his death in the bloom of life, and a soldier in the service of his country,—a member of company H, 10th regiment N. C. Volunteers. Therefore

Resolved, That though we deeply lament, and much deplore our loss in the death of brother Ryon Giles, yet we humbly how to the will of Dod, and meekly hear the burden which He hath placed upon us.

Resolved, That the cutting down of brother Giles while entering upon the theatre of active life, strikingly admonshes us of our own mortality; and that it would be wisdom in us, as accountable beings to the Great Judge of hearts, to spare no diligence in preparing to receive the final sentence to the immortal part; for when we least think it, death may greet us.

may greet us.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathize with our brother's beteaved parents and friends, and as a token of our sorrow, we will wear the usual mourning for thirty

days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our brother, and also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

KILBA LASSITER,
DAVID A. BIZZELL,
Committee.

JOHN DUDLEY.

Mingo Lodge, No. 206, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1861. We have been favored with a copy of the following orrespondence, which we publish with the highest satstaction as an illustration of the noble and generous

sentiment which pervades our army :

ary, Richmond.

NEAR UNION MILLS, VA., December 14th, 1861. Mr. Secretary :- The officers and soldiers of my regiment instruct me to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, expressive of their sincere sympathy because of the late terrible conflagration at Charleston, and to ask that you will bestow, through the proper channel, the contributions they desire to make to the

CAMP OF THE 5TH REG. N. C. STATE TROOPS,)

sufferers by this calamitous event. I have the honor to be, Mr. Becretary, Your obedient servant, D. K. McRAE, [Signed,] Col. Com. 5th Reg. N. C. S. Troops. To Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treas-

At a meeting of the Officers of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, held at the Colonel's Headquarters, near Union Mills, Va., on the 14th December, the Colonel was directed to transmit the following resolutions to the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of

he Treasury of the Confederate States. Resolved, That this Regiment has heard with the deepest sorrow that the beautiful city of Charleston has been desolated by fire.

Resolved, That in this hour all our calamities should be mutual, that our arms, our hearts, and our purses are open to our afflicted brethren; that we will suffer all. share all, and divide all with those who have stood in the van of our glorious movement towards indepen-

Resolved, 'That we look to see the noble edifices now consumed speedily replaced by others of equal elegance; that Charleston may remain in the future, as she has been in the past, the home of generous and munificent hospitality, and the active sympathies of all our people

are invoked in this behalf. Resolved, That the Colonel of the Regiment is hereby requested to transmit to the Hon. Mr. Memminger, the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars, (\$916) the offering of the officers and soldiers of the 5th North Carolina State Troops, to their fellow-citizens of Charleston for the relief of the sufferers

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,) Treasury Department, Richmond. Dec. 18, 1861. Col. D. K. McRAE, Colonel Commanding 5th Kegi-

ment N. C. State Troops : Sir-It affords me the highest satisfaction to be made the instrument of conveying to the sufferers by the late | goes into operation on the first day of the coming year, time Mrs. Scott has been residing in Europe, and has calamity in Charleston the very handsome donation when volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be erous sympathy which prompted this contribution is so with other details, will be found in the order in our tele-At the Union breakfast given last summer at the Ho- well expressed in the resolutions which accompany your graphic columns. tel du Louvre, and at which some of our newly-fledged letter that you must excuse me for making them public. Ministers made such "Mugginses" of themselves, Mrs. Scott was present, and whenever an allusion was made to the General she seemed to be deeply affected, and once she shed tears. Latterly she has manifested a greater interest than ever in her husband's career, and the officers and soldiers of your regiment, our warm and the officers and soldiers of your regiment.

Very respectfully, Your obd't serv't, C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of Treasury. Narrative of the Purser of the "Frent." This gentleman writes a letter to the London Times.

giving an account of the arrest. We copy the following details of his report: The firing was immediately followed by a boat pushpassed, and as much enthusiasm was exhibited and as ing off from the side of the San Jacinto, containing be-

much noise made as was consistent with the quiet ideas | tween twenty and thirty men, heavily armed, under the command of the First Lieutenant, who came up on the quarter deck, and asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his "right of search" was denied, the information required was, ot course, peremptothat Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and McFarland given up.

This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The Lieutenant said that his orders were to take them boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came up and took possession of the quarter deck; these, however, he ordered down on the

main deck, to take charge of the gang-way ports. Capt. Williams, R. N., the Naval Agent, in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this in-terview, then, in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made

a vehement protestation against this piratical act. which followed Capt. Williams's protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the our district, wherever I may be needed, and I have perpassengers congregated on the quarterdeck, men of all nations, and from the manifest desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our Commander but given the order.

Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore their crbies to arrange some few changes of clothing .-A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the Lieutenant.

It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which ernment responsible for this outrage.

If farther proof were required of the meanness and

ernment responsible for this outrage.

If farther proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, "certainly not;" and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Capt. Moir to go aboard his ship, and a second, for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to the San Jacinto. Of course not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to entered to the san Jacinto. Of course not describe the meanness and the Lord."

On the 15th inst., in the N. C. Military Hospital in Pe'ersburg, Va., of typhoid pneumonia, WILLIAM STEPHENS, of Onslow county, N. C., aged 26 years, 2 month and 11 days. Mr. Stephens was a member of the Company of Onslow Greys, attached to the 14th Regiment N. C. Volenteers. At Smithville, on the 19th Nov., 1861, Mrs. CAROLINE PRICE, wite of Mr. John Price, aged about 43 years.

At Smithville, on the 19th December, 1861, Mr. JOHN PRICE of that town, aged 67 years.

At his residence in Wilmington, at 10 o'clock this foremone, (Sa'urday, Dec. 21st, 1861,) Mr. JOSEPH CRAIG, aged 35 years.

A fire broke out on 'I uesday evening in the smoke house in rear of the Commandant's Quarters at the Arsenal. The building and its contents were destroyed, having been completely in flames in the interior before the fire was discovered.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY, Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1861. Messes. Hale & Sons: Permit me through your col umns, to tender my warmest thanks to these of our friends who rendered such prompt and efficient service in extinguishing the fire in the Arsenal grounds lest evening

JNO. C. BOOTH, Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

Fay. Observer. A GALLANT OFFICER PROMOTED.—Capt. Julius A. De Lagnel, who was wounded and captured at Rich Mountain, and whose exchange for Capt. Ricketts of the Federal army we have heretofore noticed, has been promoted by the Governor to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the active volunteer forces of this State, to report for duty at Craney Island, vice Lieut. Col. John T. L. Preston, resigned.—Rickmond Dispatch.

By permission of a friend, we have copied the following from the New York Times of the 12th, the latest date received from the North:

THE REBELLION. Important reconnoissances were made yesterday along our lines of the Potomac to ascertain the positions an strength of the rebels. One, made in a balloon by Professor La Mountain, establishes the facts that the rebel forces at Fairfax Courthouse is very light; that between that point and Vienna, there is an increase of strength, and that all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of cavalry and infantry.

Our Washington correspondent sta'es that the disatches from Mr. Adams, our Minister to Great Britain rought by Mr. Goodrich, informs our Government of e determination of the British Government to allow the rebel steamer Nashville to complete her armament at Southampton. Captain Pegram, it is stated, bad at Southampton. Captain Pegram, it is stated, had all articles under this head, and we notice a fair enquiry.—
arranged for the steamer a complete gun deck, which would make her a most formidable war steamer, and she

ty. Wheat, Oats, Peas and Rye would find quick sales at was to be allowed to depart without let or bindrance. We have highly interesting intelligence from Port Royal by the arrival of the Government transport stea-

mer City of New York which left on the 6th inst .-Gen. Sherman had at last decided to occupy Beaufort, and General Stevens' brigade, consisting of about twenty-five bundred men, was to go up for that purpose the day the steamer sailed. Another diversion of troops was to be made to Tybee Island, which would be occupied permanently by a force of five hundred men, which would doubtles be sufficient, with proper fortifications, aided by the gunboats of the flotilla, which have been detached to operate in those waters.

These movements had rendered necessary the postponement of the expedition under Gen . Viele, until the arrival of reinforcements.

Measures had also been taken by General Sherman to secure all the cotton in the neighborhood, with the aid of the negroes, and Col Noble, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who is fully acquainted with all the details of cotton picking, had been selected by General Sherman to superintend this important business, assisted by Colonel Suydam The health of the troops continued

We have at last a very brief intimation of the truth in regard to the recent fight at Fort Pickens, which the rebels bave had full liberty for the past two weeks of distorting to suit their fancies.

The Columbia, which reached here yesterday from Havana, brought a mail from Fort Pickens, and the letters received state that the rebel batteries were silenced by the fire of the Fort, but that Bragg and his army were allowed to remain because Col. Brown had not force enough to land and drive them away. A few de-tails are given in a private letter, from which it appears ous building known as "Ivey's Hotel;" this building is lothat the firing was commenced by the steamer Richmond, assisted by the Niagara-the first point of atta k being Fort McRee. The Richmond was considerably injured, but the Niagara very little. The loss of life on our side was very small.

An important report reaches up from Kentacky, to the effect that the bridges on the Memphis branch Railroad at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russelllville, close to the Tennessee line, have been destroyed by a small detachment of National troops belonging to Col. Burbridge's Regiment, under command of Capt. Nevitt. This cuts off direct communication between BowlLumberton, N. C.

CHARLES IVEY, JR. ing Green and Memphis.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that there will be no more regiments or companies raised by State Governors, except upon the requisition of the War Department; but those now forming may be completed under direction of the Governors. The recruiting volunteer service is placed under charge of general superintendents for each State, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits. The superintendent for the State is Major T. Sprague, and the recruiting six weeks, for said defendants, notifying them to appear at depots are located at Elmira and Albany. The system

Letters received in this city from St. Thomas, state

left St. Joseph, Mo., on a secret experition, which it is hoped will result in the capture of St. Gordon and the band of rebel desperadoes who are doing so much damage in Platte and other counties of that region. He may also have occasion to pay some attention to returning squads of Price's men, now concregating should ing squads of Price's men, now congregating about Lexington. It is ascertained from a reliable source that the black

flag has been hoisted and now floats at Columbus, Ky. A dispatch in the Chicago Tribune, dated Cairo Dec. 7, states that the conference between Gen. Grant and the rebel Gen. Cheatham, under the flag of truce, on the preceding day, resulted in the release of fifteen of the National prisoners now at Memphis.

Letters divulging an extensive contraban i trade from Illinois with rebels, have been received by Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MILITARY DIS. M. S. G., NEW MADRID, December 14, 1861. Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of the 1st Military District of Missouri:

You have read our Government's appeal. How do you respond? Will not the brave men who have done so much work, and gained so much credit during the past six months, rally around the flag he so beautifully If attacked with sprains, bruises, sores, ulcers, &c., rub him describes, and maintain the reputation which our friends with the so kindly award to us? Come, all speak at once! and let your thundering voices strike terror to the hearts of those who think we can be conquered, or who think the hardships we have passed through have chilled our patriotism or changed our principles.

I will be with you, through weal or woe, and the authorities give me such position as you desire; whether it be among you with my musket on my shoulder, or at your head, leading you as I have done, will be as you may wish, so do not hold back on my account. Any open resistance to such a force was of course hopeless, although fron the loud and repeated plaudits may keep the field all winter, and not be penned up behind embankments. I will be allowed to roam through

> mission, that " whenever I see a head, I may hit it.' I have told them that your brave hearts shall be my breastworks, and a fair field and clear sky my fort. I have ample preparations to clothe and equip all who may enlist, and on the day mentioned in my general order number 62, I will expect you. Citizens from other States, who desire to serve with us, will be wel-M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

In Surry county, on Thursday, the 12th inst., Mr. ABRA-HAM MARION to Miss REBECCA NATIONS, all of Sur-Raleigh Standard and State Journal please copy.

In Duplin county, of paralysis, on the 24th November, BONEY WELLS, Sr., in the 73d year of his age. His afflictions of more than three years duration he bore with

aged 35 years.
In this town, on the 21st inst., Mr. HENRY W. GROVES,

aged 44 years.

At the Hospital in Wilmington, on Monday, the 23d inst.,
THOMAS Y. FORREST, a private in Co. K, Capt. Moody,
28th Reg't. N. C. Volunteers, aged 21 years. His remains
have been sent to his late residence in Stably county.

FAMILY BIBLES. FINE SUPPLY, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. A and for sale, for eash only, by W. H. LIPPITT, SALT,

FOR SALE by Dec. 17.—86417. ELLIS & MITCHELL.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchauts generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugara, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigara, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO. 164430-tf

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool......Dec
Latest dates from Havre......Dec

WILMINGTON MARKETS, DECEMBER 24. BEEF CATTLE.—There is a moderate demand for beeves, and prime quality sells readily. We quote on the hoof at 6½ to 7½ cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at 18 a 20 cents per lb.

BACON—A few small lots have been received, and sold from carts at 20 cents for hog round, and 22 a 23 cents per pound for hams.

pound for hams.

BUTTER.—The market is rather better supplied. Small ots sell from carts at 40, 45 a 50 cents per lb., as in quality.

CANDLES.—Are in small stock, and prices rule high. Admantine sell at 60 cents, and Tallow 25 to 30 cents per lb.

FLOUR.—There is scarcely any coming in either by river reilroad, and the stock on market is unusually light. We otice an active demand, and quote at \$8 25 to \$3 50 for iperfine; and \$8 50 to \$8 75 per bol. for family.

Grain.—The market continues to be poorly supplied with

air prices.

LARD—Sells at 21 a 22 cents per lb. MOLASSES .- Cuba Muscovado 60 a 65 cents, and New Or-

ans 75 cents per gallon. NAILS-Sell at \$10 per keg. POTATOES .- Irish \$5 per bbl.; and sweet 65 to 75 cents per

Poultry .- The market has been rather better supplied during the past week, and prices have ruled lower. We quote Fowls at 18 to 25 cents each for dead; Turkeys \$1 to PORK—Has been brought to market rather slowly. There is a fair demand at 11 to 12½ cents per lb., as in quality. RCE.—Clean sells from store at 4 a 44 cents per ib.

EUGAR—Is in moderate stock, and prices rule high. Several parcels have been received from New Orleans, and are selling from store at 13 a 15 cents for refined yellow, and 16

18 cents per lb. for white. SALT.—A small lot of Liverpool ground sold a few days since at \$18 per sack. The demand is now being principally supplied with the salt made in this vicinity at \$4 per TALLOW-Meets with ready sale at 15 a 16 cents per lb. WHISKEY-sells at \$1 50 to \$1 60 per gallon for common.

SITUATION WANTED A S OVERSEER, by the subscriber, who has had considerable experience in conducting all the operations on plantation, as also in the management of negroes. He would refer as to character and capability, to his pres

subscriber at Wilmington, N. C., care of H. Nutt, Esq. will receive prompt attention. L. D. CHERRY.

LUMBERTON PROPERTY TO SELL OR RENT. THE UNDERSIGNED having removed to his farm. now offers to sell or lease, on very accommodating terms, his property in the Town of Lumberton, Robeous building known as "Ivey's Hotel;" this building is lo-cated a convenient distance to the Rail Road, and has nine cated a convenient distance to the Rail Road, and has nine large and spacious rooms, besides a dining room, together with Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro Houses, Barn, Stables, &c. On the Hotel lot there are also 3 Store buildings, which have been invariably occupied, as they are located in the business part of the Town, and generally command a large phare of trade.

share of trade.

To persons wishing either to engage in Hofel Keeping. Mechandizing, or desirous of living in a healthful and moral community, far removed from Lincolnism, a rare inducement is now offered. If desired, the Hotel building will be leased separate from the Stores. Persons desirous of buy-ing or leasing said property, will confer a favor by either Dec. 25th, 1861

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
A. J. Murrill, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hanby, deceased,

Thomas Hanby and James Hanby. N THIS CASE, it being made to appear to the satisfac-tion of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or

demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. In testimony of which, I do hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office of said Court, at office in Jacksonvide, the 1st Monday in December, 1861.

December 24th, 1861. A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C. December 24th, 1861. [Pr. adv \$5 92] 18-6tw. NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and

Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testa. tor to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will J. P. STIMSON, Executor.

T WISH TO BUY two first rate SHALLOW WHISKEY STILLS, Caps and Worms, all complete and in perfect order—capacity of each from 300 to 600 gallons. I wish to employ a competent Distiller of Whiskey to conduct the business. None need apply but soher, indus-

Garysburg, N. C., Dec. 17th, 1861. 150 CASKS NEW CROP FRESH BEAT RICE, in O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

TO SAVE HORSE PROPERTY, A ND to prevent your horse from being sick, to promote his comfort, and to prolong his existence, clothe him warmly with a good and substantial HORSE BLANKET. If he be sick and worn down by disease, give him at once a doce of that celebrated preparation, the EQTESTMAN CONDITION POWDERS.

MANHATTAN LINIMENT These popular articles are found at

500 LBS. Seine Twine, for sale at Dec. 24. FRENCH CALF SKINS. DOZEN GENUINE French Calf Skins-J. J. Mercier's

Dec. 24. BLACK TEA. 5 CHESTS good Black Tea. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY. MACHINERY OIL.

8 BARRELS good Machinery Oil. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY. 10,000 LB4. Tennessee Cotton-tie Iron-made ex-pressly for baling Cotton, and 10 cents pr. ib. cheaper than rope. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY.

KENTUCKY BAGGING. 8,000 YARDS heavy Kentucky Bagging.
For sale by
WM. R. UTLEY. TO ARRIVE! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BLUE CLOTHS, GOLD LACE,
BED BLANKETS, UNDER SHIRTS. 2,000 yards English Bleached Shirtings - superb goods!
Merchants may find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock, at

BALDWIN'S. CARD TO GUR PATRONS. HEN we can purchase Cloths and Trimmings suita-tle for fine Uniforms, we shall resume that branch of

prices for same, have led us to give up, for the present We are making every effort to procure goods, and will, as early as possible, supply ourselves with all needful materials for Officers Uniforms.

Our Civic List of goods is complete. Call and leave orders are our Cassingers Clother for the contract of the ders—see our Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., at BALDWIN'S, Clothing Manufactory. A MANUAL

OF MILITABY SUFGERY, or hints on the emergencies of Field, Camp and Hospital Practice, by S. D. Gross, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For sale at WHITAKER'S Book Store. HYMN BOOKS.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BAPTIST, Methodist and Presbyterian, on hand at RELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE. HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District of the Confederate States of America for the District of the Confederate States of America for the District of North Carolina, Receiver for the District composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person holding or controlling within said bistrict, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render into me an account thereof, and so far as practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so will be gualty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and impriscended as provided by law.

cned as provided by law.

And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, rights and credits, within the said District, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such a len enemy.
Office on Princess street, West door. J. URNAL Building.

DUBRUIZ CUTLAR, Receiver for the District comprising the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Rich-mond. October 29th, 1861.

VILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861

tated distinctly by the London Times that on alt., Lord John Russell was directed by the British Cabinet to make up his dispatch for Lord Lyhe 30th, (Saturday.) That it was made up on

revised finally by the whole Cabinet and sent d in the firmest language, presumes that ral government will not refuse to make honorafor an illegal act. The Times has but essrs, Mason, Slidell, Eustis and Macdentally, such honors to the British flag, he time of making the restoration, or othrwise, as may be agreed upon. The Times further adds st demand not be complied with, we can-Lord Lyons will, under the instructions

d in our dispatches received by way of the colo's government, we believe, cannot, and

a treaty; the most favourable terms that a

usual course of procedure is for the minastructions are sent, as say, Lord Lyons, ficial interview with the proper officer ent to which he is accredited, and at ning such instructions, presenting in

Hens of money berrowed from Eng- Babel of Northern humbug. It says :far to pay our war debt, as calculated by North Carolina seceded without her own fair consent : her

Island, on Mississippi Sound, is to be the Peter the

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PHELPS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

Ship Island, Miss., Dec, 14, 1861. {
To the Loyal Citizens of the Southwest:
—Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my primake known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed. We believe that every Slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of

the Charleston Relief Committee of \$2,011 from citiington through the Mayor, we accidentally omitted to add that the same officer had previously acknowledged the receipt of an individual subscription of \$100 by J. H. Flanner, Esq., of this town.

THE New York Express says that 200,000 of Secre-THE SOUTHERN SPY .- Letters on the Policy and Inaugura-

on of the Lincoln War. Written anonymously in Washington and Elsewhere. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, of Virginia. Author of "Black Diamonds." Richmond 145 Main street, 1861.

well repay perusal.

demanded his passports and left Washington, and that mainly to the Canadian frontier. the British Consul at New York had left that city.

We say candidly that although all these details or re-

ons has been instructed to make a diplomatic demand 21st day of July for reparation, and there is little question that he alhas been presented and rejected, it is not usual for min- on board. gotiations and suspending diplomatic intercourse.

feelings excited there and to the apprehensions enter- apology for the outrage committed upon it. own pe sie or encourage ours.

only complication with the British government. It is tional law as if it had been effected on British soil. said that the law officers of the British crown have giv- It is already known in Richmond that the demand en their opinion that the Nashville "being a regular for the release of Mason and Slidell has been made upon commissioned ship-of-war" of the Confederate States is the Washington government. See our dispatch of last entitled to "refit and repair" in British ports. Against evening from Richmond. This demand, although, of this Mr. Adams has entered his protest under instructiourse, coursed in terms of diplomatic courtesy, is said tions from Washington.

2 private instructions, but no which seems to have extended itself to the whole North, fun has probably been sent out. It will much of what is now going on before our eyes almost. es in fact, however, and but little in would be rejected as incredible. The domineering tone of Secretary Seward towards foreign nations, the hosinitiation in tile expressions indulged in in public speeches by other illity. No government members of the Cabinet, the reckless act of Captain papers say that their tone improves. Perhaps the mode unse of this respon- Wilkes, and the equally reckless endorsement of it by of expression is less bitter, but the determination exor no power has | Congress and the Executive, seem really like the madwidely scattered ness with which the gods visit those whom they mean to decided In truth all the more subdued or moderated We may rest assur- destroy. The object in view in all this would be diffish government will not rush cult to find out. Some express the opinion that the such professional peace-men as Bright (Quaker,) and gindo war. But we may rest equally assured that | Seward-Lincoln Cabinet actually seeks a collision with to insult; for its safety and England, in the hope of arousing the prejudices of the people, its property, its dominions is South against that power, so far as to incline her to lisnor of its flag and the pres- ten to a compromise with the North, looking to a regovernment having construction of the old Union, and the making of comt seem to care how much mon cause against Great Britain. This would indicate pension of judgment. The London Daily News rejoices ommerce is already nearly gone by an amount of stolidity so great, an ignorance of southabove all, its people owe ern feeling so intense as to be incredible, did we not daiople of England. They can bor- ly see evidences of the existence of such stelidity and and dignity, and that the golden opportunity will not States stocks are unsaleable ignorance, if not wilful lieing and deception on the part e are those among them who say-Let of the northern press. We will give one quotation from Eagland. We won't pay them any- the Philadelphia Enquirer as a specimen brick, from ds or as ything else, and so if we confis- which we may judge of the composition of the towering

tial; many of her assemblymen are said to have shouted for joy when the reduction of Hatteras was heard of in Raleigh; Hyde county, some weeks since, declared its independence; forty-five of her seventy-nine counties subsequently held a convention, renouncing treason, resuming their loyalty, and setting up a provisional government; and there is every prospect that the "old North State," as a State, will soon pay to Secession her parring bow, and deal it a disseverng and deadly wound. To show that this movement was Standard said just previous to the Convention: "Unless made up its mind to persist | Confederate Government more than half of the counties in We may think this State will be attached to the Black Republican Government, before the Union Congress meets." And again: "If ment, before the Union Congress meets." And again: "If we were to have a new election to-day for the Legislature and State officers, no one knows, amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up." Plainly, good management and timely aid may soon bring that state to fly the ents of treason, and stamp from her feet its poisonous and

ew crusade, whereof the person called tion paper, as being altoge her too dull to feel a sensa- will adopt a common policy;—perhaps we ought to Phelps, commander of the Lincolnite forces at Ship tion itself, much less be the cause of sensation in others. have said the three governments, for Spain is beginning Hermit. He, P-h-e-l-p-s Phelps, an old army officer, anybody, claiming any thing like sense or information on arriving at Ship Island issued a proclamation begin-sufficient to control any department of government, could be so wholly ignorant of the all-pervading sentiment of the South, it would seem that by its course the Lincoln government cannot seek to effect any reconciliation whatever, but on the contrary to make the breach wide, deep and impassable by its action on the slavery question, which has forced even Prentice of the Louisville Journal to come out in bitter denunc ation, and must force from its support even the ultra Union men of Kentucky, being strengthened with men, arms and munitions, and, Missouri and Maryland, always excepting such belibe- no doubt, the British naval force in American waters sallow and six feet high, with a down look. We believe that rate traitors as Andy Johnson, Holiday Hicks, and men will be largely increased at the earliest day. Among

> The complete alienation of feeling between the two has been ordered to the American station. sections was never more strongly exhibited than in the pleasure with which the rumors of European hostilities against the North have been received at the South .-How different it might have been in every respect but for matters over which the South has had no control, and within "thirty days," as some of the more sanguine for which she is not to blame!

assistance of England or France or both together at of the frying pan into the fire with a vengeance.

There is no denying that the entry of England as a pretty essentially put an end to the attempt at the sub- and sundry very neat bows tied in red-tape before the lery, and therefore prevented from serving: jugation of the South, by breaking up the blockade, Spring is fairly opened, and the Spring will probably The above is the pretty lengthy title of a pamphlet ruining Northern resources and compelling them to keep be opened before our ports. We trust that things may of 103 12 mo. pages, which has been laid on our lable a large force on their own Northern frontier. That move faster, but who knows? by Mr. Kelley. Its scope is pretty accurately set forth | England will enter at an early day we feel convinced, in its title. Its character and ability are highly praised but do not feel any assurance that the blockade can be it calls " the situation," which we give for what it may by many of our ablest cotemporaries. It will no doubt raised within the thirty days mentioned by Mr. Memmin- be worth. Almost anything relating to this matter will

We have also from the same, "prescience" being, a The old sailing liners and frigates belonging to the orate discussions upon other things: speech delivered by Hon. Bev. Tucker, in the Southern United States are few and out of date. The really efficient navy vessels are the first class steam-frigates built under Mr. Dobbin's administration, the new sleops of ton, telegraphed from Halifax and Cape Race, and which tried they have not been found wanting. Convention, held at Nashville, Tenn., April 13th, 1850. cient navy vessels are the first class steam-frigates built

The news from England continues to take precedence of every other topic.

The despatches received here yesterday afternoon naturally added to the existing feeling of excitement. Our despatch from Richmond showed that there was intense feeling at the North, and that this feeling was universections.

War of the class of the Brooklyn, Richmond, San Ja is published in the Herald this morning, is of the highest importance to all classes of our readers. The advices from Great Britain are dated to the 5th inst., embracing a record of the events which transpired in England and France from the 28th of November a period of seven days. So far as fairs shroad, and the probable future policy of both the affairs abroad, and the probable future policy of both the feeting at the North, and that this feeling was universective. Little account feeling at the North, and that this feeling was univer- fective war vessels is contemptible. Little account sally warlike in its character. The same dispatch stat- would be made in a war with a first class naval power, ed that Minister Adams had demanded his passports on of the mere shells of trading steamers bought or charthe publication of Queen Victoria's proclamation for-bidding the exportation of sultpetre and other military stores.

The anti-Am rican section of the London press had lashed the people into a perfect storm of rage, and a Cabinet Coun-ers would soon sweep them off. Nothing that the United States has done—no paval expedition that The suspension of specie payments at the North- she has organized since the war commenced, would the great rise in cotton and fall in stocks are also men- count at all in a regular collision with a regular Navy, hence it is certain that a war with England would soon dor is instructed to demand from President Lincoln, in a A private despatch received later last evening confirmed all about the effect at the North, and added that Mr. Adams had left London, and that Lord Lyons had the tempted, and that collisions on land would be confined of the South into a blockade of the Sidell to the travelling status and position which shad no invasion would be attempted, and that collisions on land would be confined officer from the San Jacinto towards the Pelmerston Cabi.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The Foreign News. ports come from parties who would not willingly de- Yesterday afternoon we kept back our town and outrage against international law as if it had been effected receive, and are as little likely to be deceived themselves all but a small portion of our mail edition, in order to as most people, they still, in many important particulars insert the highly important news then coming over the terial print, demands that Mason and Slidell should be placed as most people, they still, in many important particulars require confirmation. For instance, the report that telegraph wires. For this detention we have no apolo-Charles Francis Adams had demanded his passports on gy to make, when the character of the intelligence given to have the naval reserve of England ready for service, so the announcement of the Queen's proclamation, is simply is considered. We think it will be generally admitted given as a report, an on dit, in the Norfolk Day that we do not exaggerate, when we say that this is pro-Book of vesterday morning, such report being said to bably the most important news received since the battle ed by a London paper to, first, raise the Union blockade of have reached Norfolk by way of the flag of truce boat of Manassas, and that it may perhaps exert a more defrom Fortress Monroe, the same probably which brought | cided influence upon the struggle now pending, and as Mr. Faulkner. It evidently requires confirmation. a consequence, upon the destinies of this continent, than We have no doubt in the world but that Lord Ly- even the glorious victory achieved by our troops on the training in Canada, and the samp in Canada, an

ready has done so, or that in due course his government Bremen via Southampton, with dates to the 30th uit. will sustain him in the very firmest position, but there the Europa from Liverpool via Queenstown, Ireland, nitre, nitrate of sods, brimstone, lead, and firearms. is very great doubt whether an natimatum was delivered is very great doubt whether an natimatum was delivered in the 2nd instant, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the city of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the city of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and downward, and the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to the City of WashingThe English funds had fallen to t or declined in the summary manner that would be indi- ton by the same route, with dates to the 5th instant .-cated by the withdrawal of Lord Lyons so promptly. | The Europa brings a Queen's messenger, having been It should be borne in mind that until some ultimatum detained two days at Queenstown in order to take him

isters to demand their passports, thus breaking off ne- It is nearly certain that the dispatches brought to Lord Lyons are such as to require him to demand the letter The London Star—a democratic organ—denies the We think it best to state our doubts upon these points, gurrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the commanbecause they seem to be not without some serious der of some British national vessel, the British flag begrounds. In regard to the effects at the North-to the ling then and there saluted by way of reparation and

tained, we think there can be no question. If there be | It also appears to be certain that on Saturday, Noany error, we think that these things have been rather vember 30th, a cabinet meeting was held at Lord Palunderstated than exaggerated. Of course we omit merston's official residence in London, and that subsefrom the account the blatant ravings of the New York | quently the Queen held a privy council at Windsor Cas-Herald, which are as noisy as they are insincere. The tle. At both these meetings or councils the persons effect in commercial circles is more marked and more present were unanimous in coming to the conclusion of unmistakeable than any acknowledgements of the North- demanding reparation. It is intimated that the Palern papers or politicians, whose policy is to keep a stiff merston Cabinet arrived at this conclusion in conseapper lip and deny every thing that would depress their quence of having a decision from the law officers of the crown to the effect that the se zure of the persons of We stated yesterday that the difficulty arising out of the "Southern Envoys" to Europe was illegal under the the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was not the circumstances, and as much an outrage against interna-

But for the strange fatuity that seems to have marked the course of the Lincoln government in nearly every
action it has taken since entering upon office—a futuity
which seems to have extended itself to the whole North, to be explicit and decided in tone. The London Star in the first moments of the excitement created by hearing the news of the affair of the Trent show more fire and passion than those written after, with cooler reflection and more mature consideration. The Northern pressed is no less resolute—the views entertained no less ably like "the beginning of the end." We will be heartone of resentment, or quasi friendship avowed even by Cobd en (corn-law leaguer) are based upon the idea that the Lincoln government will make prompt reparation. All they can say is-"Wait, let us see, before going to out to America, and hopes that it will act with honor be lost. If the News had foreseen the action of Congress in passing a vote of thanks to Commodore Wilkes, by acclamation, it would have seen the futility of its Mayor, and \$1,200 from citizens of Fayetteville, N.

The Lincoln government has avowed, approved and adopted as its own the act of Captain Wilkes; Condhesion to the infamous cause has been lukewarm and parnow abide the issue it has made. The question is now upon that issue solely, and resolves itself into the question of a different interpretation of the rules of inter- is reported that a boat's crew of some thirty men national law applicable to and governing the case. The United States government has avowed the act and given her interpretation in so doing, and cannot recede.-Is England equally committed? If so, we can see but one result—one termination, and that a hostile one.

We have no doubt but that the government of Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French act fully in concert, and with a perfect understanding in reference to all matters pertaining to affairs on this continent, and that all the surmises of rupture and disagreement between the Western powers of Europe, put forward This, remember, is from what used to be a good, old, by the New York Herold, are mere surmises, made to sleepy, conservative, respectable six-penny; not a sensa- answer a temporary purpose. The two governments But, apart from the impossibility of believing that to be admitted into all the arrangements made by the

> A report that Louis Napoleon had offered, or was about to offer himself as a mediator between the North and the South, may or may not have some importance in its own way, but it has nothing at all to do with the question now pending between the cabinets of Washington and London.

British Naval and Military preparations. Canada is a militia muster, and bad whiskey around. other vessels the celebrated iron-clad frigate Warrior

Although apparently, and we believe substantially, things are rapidly approaching a crisis, we see no reason to look for immediate action of a sufficiently decisive character to amount to a breaking of the blockade spoiling. seem to anticipate. That this affair is likely to intro-In any case it will not do for us to stipulate for the duce new elements into the present contest, if it has not already done so, we must all admit, but we cannot exthe expense of one iota of that perfect independence for pect that these new elements will come into immediate which we are contending. That would be jumping out action. Nations do not now as formerly, adopt the rule of a word and a blow, except, in cases where the sen, being the old board, with the single exception of party to "be blowed" is weak and has no friends and the substitution of Mr. Costin for Mr. Bunting, the party in this war, in opposition to the North, would no future. Some very nice paper will yet be stained, latter being in charge of the Wilmington Horse Artil-

> The New York Herald makes a summing up of what be found more interesting, no doubt, than the most elab-

From the N. Y. Herald.

very serious character.

Englard was sgitated to an intense pitch of excitement by the supposed insult perpetrated on her flag by the arrest of Mason and Slidell on board the mail steamer Trent. of war with our government. As a first result, the Europa was detained at Queenstown by order of the government to the 2d inst., and took a Queen's messenger on board. with despatches for Lord Lyons, in which, it is said, the Ambasfirm and determined manner, the restoration of Mason and

The London journals intimate that the Palmerston Cabinet had resolved on this course in consequence of having a decision from the law officers of the crown to the effect that the seizure of the persons of the "Southern Envoys" to Furope was illegal under the circumstances, and as much an

as that her North Ame ican and West India fleet may b

and thirdly, in conjunction with France, to acknowledge the independ nee of the South.

An active movem nt has been undertaken to reinforce the British army in Canada, and the ships Melbourne and Aus-

munitions of war to that colony, while the famous iron plated frigate Warrior, with the Orpheus (21 guns) are to be sent out to North America immediately.

Queen Victoria had is ned a proc'amation forbidding the expert from all part of the United Kingdom of gundowder,

Great alarm prevailed in the Stock Exchange in London

Canadian stocks much depreciated in value. The agitation The English reformers of the Bright and Cobden school were already in favor of peace, and Mr. Eright had delivered a speech in which he counselled a more calm considera-tion of the affair, and goverally upheld the cause of the North. Mr. Cobden had expressed similar sentiments in a

assertions of the other j urnals as to the war resolution and Fat mates had been published to show the great raval feeling of the Cabinet. force which England can immediately bring to operate against us, should hostilities actually take place. In this connection it is interesting to exhibit the strength of her fleets in the waters of North America and the West Indies the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, as their united force will no doubt operate against us in the event of war With this view we publish the following statement of

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA FLEET. Recapitulation of the British Nava! force. Designation of fleet N. American and W. I. 714 2 9 427

55 1 360 It was at first said that the Emperor Napoleon approved of England's policy, and the Paris journals condemned our action in the arrest of the rebel commissioners. The peror, it was also alleged, had determined to soon acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. He had also proposed his services, it was said, as mediator between the United States and England; but at the latest moment the French journals were inclined to change their tone in our favor, and the Paris Moniteur of the 5th inst. quietly warns England of the powerful' voice of the American people, and advises her moderate her course in hope of a peaceful arbitration.— The Moniteur adds that Napoleon is in "no hurry to recog nize the South

Gen Soutt was received with great respect in Paris. It was reported that the James Adger had captured and The diplomatic corps in Washington will doubtless be put

pute. The news by the Europa does not appear yet to disturb the government at Washington.

By the City of Washington we have later intelligence, among which is a report that Louis Napoleon has offered his services as a mediator between the North and the South.

It may fairly be said about this news, we think, that although it is by no means " the end," it looks remarking more shortly. The Norfolk Day Book of yester day, which paper was the first in the Contederacy to publish the details (we think we knew which paper was about second) says that when the news reached Norfolk on Tuesday night the people became almost wild with joy. The men hurrahed, the women danced, and little rebeldom cut up all manner of antics. Houses were illuminated, tar-barrels burnt in the streets, and skyrockets sent up. This affair of the commissioners is not England - Daily Journal, 19th inst.

THE Treasurer of the Committee of Relief in Charleston acknowledges, among other amounts \$2,011, from citizens of Wilmington, N. C., through John Dawson. C., through Archibald McLean, Mayor.

WE LEARN that pretty heavy firing was heard along our coast North of this on yesterday morning and the evening before. It is supposed to have been out at sea, and may have been blockaders in pursuit of a prize. It landed on the beach not far from New River Inlet in people; and as she was separated by a wide river from her Onslow county, the day before yesterday, but being fired on by a gentleman, who, with some others had been out gunning, they returned to the vessel from which they came, possibly supposing that there was a force of soldiers on shore to sustain the individual who fired. Firing was also heard as far North as Swansboro'.

THE N. C. Presbyterian, of Fayetteville, is now four years old, and well-grown. It is among the best printed-best arranged and best edited papers that we get. It is highly and deservedly popular with the denomination whose organ it is.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

ROBERT G. Scott, Jr., of Virginia, formerly U. S. Consul at Rio, has arrived safe at a Confederate port. The Lincolnite authorities tried to get him into trouble

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, John Har wood shot John C. Cannady dead on the door-steps of the house of W. H. Patrick, in Wake county, about tively presented. At this moment, with outstretched arms 20 miles southwest of Raleigh. The murderer gave no There is unquestionably a good deal of activity in warning and received no provocation. There had been

Harwood is said to be about 30 years of age, spare

WE HAVE's bag of very nice Salt just made at the Sound by Messrs. C. D. Ellis and John A. Parker .-The Salt is as white and apparently as good as any Salt need be. We see no reason why it should not be .-There will soon be plenty to keep all the hogs from

Messrs. Ellis and Parker have our thanks for their courtesy. We trust they will make plenty of money

The Commissioners' Election Passed off very quietly yesterday, only 173 votes be ing polled in all. The following gentlemen were cho

From the Richmond Enquirer. The following is the letter from Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, in response to a resolution of the House of Delegates of Virginia inviting him to a privileged seat on the floor of the hall of that body, to which we

referred yesterday : ASBLAND, VA., Dec. 16, 1861. FIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and the resolution of the House of Delegates of Virginia, inviting me to occupy one of the privileged seats on the floor of the hall. I thank you sincerely for the kind and cordial manner in which you were pleased to inform me of the distinguished bonor conferred apon me by the enlightened and patriotic body over which upon me by the enlightened and patriotic body over which you preside; and I beg you to assure the House that I earnestly appreciate this delicate and generous expression of its approbation and good will. Although the resolution conveys a high compliment personal to myself (for which I am the more grateful, inasmuch as I feel that it exceeds my actual merits.) I am, nevertheless, perfectly sensible that the great purpose of the representatives of the people of Virginia, in adopting this resolution, was to show to the world how deeply theo as mpathize with the loyal sons of Maryland in the severe tribulations which Divine Providence Maryland in the severe tribulations which Divine Providence has sent upon them to try their faith and to chasten their Whilst bowed down to the earth in their great agony, and driven almost to despair by that "he pe defe which maketh the heart sick," the people of Maryland are not unmindful of another salutary purpose which the Great Disposer of events may contemplate in thus subjecting them for a time to the fiery ordeal of Northern despotis

months ago, she would have brougt with her a compara ive-ly small but exceedingly vicious class of men, whose corruption would | averecretts festered in the body politic, and ultimately, perhaps, have caused its decay. On the 19th of last April many of these men were ready to hail the Son'h ern banner, if convinced of its power. The events of the past six months have unmasked those servile camp followers of the Northern despot, and placed between them and the true men of the State a guif, which must ever remain impassable It is distinctly understood now, that one or the other of those hostile classes must occupy and possess the State, to the exclusion of the other, whenever the final issue shall have been made by an appeal to arms. As I cannot doubt what the result of that conflict will be, I feel no hesitation in predicting that Maryland, like Kentucky and Missouri, will come into the great conservative republic of the South, purified of the social and political contaminations which were brought upon a noble race of men by the money seeking emigrants from the land of agrarian fanaticism

and sordid pasions Maryland will become again the home of the Cavaliers. as she was before the mirror of her chivalry was dimmed by the breath of the mammon-worshipers. Even now the shores of Virginia are crowded with exiled men, who repre ent the ancient historical loyalty of their race; and at this hour, down by the bright waters of the Chesapeake, and along the beautiful bank of the Patomac, there are thousands of mansions, great and small, where Marylanders keep alive the high spirit and cultivate the genial domestic vir tues of their renowned ancestry. The taint of Northern pelf and ulcers of Northern red republican demagogueisu will rapidly vanish, as the old State passes through the fur nace of affliction into which she has been cast by Lincoln, with a fiercer rage than that of the idolatrous Nebuchadnez-

Hence it is, sir, that drawing much consolation from this faith, we strive to mitigate the rigor of our exile, and to stifle the sorrow which rises in our hearts as we listen to the wail of our suffering friends, borne to our ears upon every breeze that crosses the Potomac, and salutes the Con federate flag. We have never permitted ourselves to doubt that that flag will, at the proper time, be advanced to the reacue of our people from their cruel thraidom. I speak what I know, when I say, that, despite the insolent mockeries of the Lincoln ballot box in Maryland, held by perjured selfs and upheld by their master's bayonets; despite the cringing falsehood of official demagogues and the purchased testimony of a recreant and stuborned executive; despite the clamor of a subsidized press and the pusilanimity of the mammon-worshippers- there has always been in our noble State an overwhelming majority of the people hostile to the Northern despot, and devotedly attached to the cause of Southern independence and constitutional liberty. And now, after the bitter experiences of the last half year, it is certain, beyond all peradventure, that the actual adherents of the Northern government do not amount to a tithe of the population. Fraud, intimidation, violence, threats of confiscation, imprisonment, the continued pressure of arrogant military rule, pretty official persecution, the temptations of patronage, and all other base means so familiar to tyrants. have been used with a zeal worthy of a less infamous cause, to extort from the people of Maryland an expression of "leyalty to the Union," as they still percist in characterizing the decayed remains of the old government; and yet, for wearing the obnoxious colors of the Southern flag, more cept the Fouthern steel, which glittered around that flag on an hundred fields of victory. No! They well understand that Maryland is at heart a "rebel," as she was in '76; and they remember the history of her deeds and the fare of her

It would be an act of supererogation in me to undertake a detailed explanation of the causes which led to this temporary subjugation of Maryland. It is due to her, however, that I should briefly allude to certain prominent facts. I am perfectly convinced that she would have left the old Union immediately, had North Carolina and Virginia gone out when the cotton States seceded. Her Executive had not the marhood to oppose the revolution which he feared and hated, until he was surrounded by Northern bayonets.—
Cowering under the storm of popular indignation, he went into Monument Square on the afternoon of the memorable 19th of April last, whilst the blood of the heroic youths of Baltimore, who had scornfully driven out of their city twelve hundred armed abolition s's from Massachusetts, was still fresh upon the pavements, and there called God to witness his loyalty to the South, and prayed that his arm might rot from the socket if ever he raised it against his Southe brethren. Such a man, as we well knew, would not have dared to lift his finger against secession in the month of February last it was, however, geographically and politically impossible for Maryland to join the cotton States whilst other great States, lying between her and the new the only complication between the United States and Confederacy, remained even no minally with the North. The delay from December to April was fatal to her; and that delay was beyond her control. Lincoln then came into power, with his savy threatening the bay and rivers which penetrate the State at every vital point, and with his army gathering its mighty columns from the North, professedly for the protection of the federal capital, but in reality, as we have since witnessed for the invasion of Virginia. Maryland had no arms, no ammunition, no military organization. Per falsehearted governor had purpsely left her in a defenceless condition, in order that he might, without peril to himself, deliver her up, at the suitable time, to be crucified, and seceive his thirty pieces of silver as the price of his unspeakable treachery. Then, as now, she required only arms, ammunition, and thirty days to organize her rural population. Had she been so fortunate as to have had her lot cast sou h of the Potomac, she would have accomplished her redemption long ago. Being the only highway from became a political and military necessity with the northern southern brethren, and was wholly without expectation of early as istance from any quarter, it became evident that her effort to resist invasion, however gallant and determined, would have resulted in certain defeat, and the consequent destruction of Baltimore city, which contains twofifths of her whole population, and nearly all of her commercial capital and en erprise.

Baltimore then had less than thirty-five handred rifles and muskets, ten or a dozen small field-pieces, and not one cannon to defend the approaches to the city. She was surrounded by the flower of the hostile army, and cut off from all support. After the 19th of April, Philade phia and New York clamored for her destruction, under the mask of pat-York clamored for her destruction, under the mask of patriotism, though in reality instigated altogether by the intense hatred engendered by a long standing commercial rivalry. Many loyal and gallant men refused to precipitate so unequal a contest, to be followed by such inevitable and calamitous results. They would have been willing to carry the State out of the Union in Feb.uary, or even in March; but in April and May they believed it to be impracticable, unless at the services of acceptable which constituted the unless at the sacrifice of every thing which constituted the material power of the State. They believed that time would material power of the state. They believed that time would afford an opportunity for the accomplishment of the great purpose, without demanding such a price as the destruction of their commercial emporium. Nevertheless, these loyal and gallant men were at all times ready to bring a blackened ruin into the Fouthern Confederacy, rather then to purchase immunity at the cost of public virtue and private honor; rather than to wear the flowers and jewels of criental slavery. They have always been ready to decide between these alternatives, whenever necessarily and definitions. they stand upon their desecrated hearthstones, crying out to their Southern brethren to give them an opportunity to pronounce the decision on the field of battle. They do not pronounce the decision on the field of battle. They do not ask for men to fight the battle of freedom on their own soil. They ask only for arms and ammunition, and that the tyrant's hand may be taken from their throat until they can rally their people from the mountain and valley. Then, with the courage of the old "Maryland line," and the benediction of a just God, they will be able to carve out and defend their liberties with their own swords. They are willing to accept annihilation as the penalty of failure.—
God knows they love the sunny South as dearly as any son of the Palmetto State. They idolize the chivalric honor, the stern and refined idea of free government, the social dignity and conservatism which characterize the Southern mind and heart, as enthusiastically as those of their Southmind and heart, as enthusiastically as those of their Southern brethren who were born where the snows never fall.—
They offer their brave hearts and sturdy arms for all future time to be the impregnable defence of the most dangerous frontier. They will cheerfully bear the burden of such a position of ever-beginning and never-ending harrassment.—
They will face the insolent rivalry of Philadelphia and New York, and Baltimore shall trample it under her foot. They will guard the approaches to the Patomac, and seal up the gap of the Alleghanies. They will secure to you the full control of the gloricus Chesapeake, whereupon to float the future navies of your Confederacy. They will, band in hand and heart to heart with Virginia, stand as a dreaded sentinel on the northernmost ramparts of the young republic.

Maryland and Virginia together possess the Chesspeake and the Potomec. They jointly hold the great railroad which unites Baitimere city to Wheeling and Parkersburg. They are the proprietors of the wealth of the Alleghanies; the boundless coal fields; the stupendous ship timber; the They are the proprietors of the wealth of the Alleghanies; the boundless coal fields; the stupendous ship timber; the linexhaustible beds of iron ore. They have the same solid and productions; the same climate, mountains and valleys; the same great water courses and water powers; the same popular manners, habits and energies, and, we may say, the same people; for they are bound closely together by the ties of consenguinity and holy wedlock. "Whom God hat joined together, let not man put asunder!"

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

It will be seen by the extract which we make from the Charleston Mercury that our boys in South Carolina have had a chance to show their metal. When the Charleston Mercury of Wheeling is but the handmaid of the commercial enterprise of Baltimore. To give up Maryland would wednesday, steering Northeast.

They are the proprietors of the wealth of the alleghanies; the boundless coal fields; the stupendous ship timber; the inexhaudits; the boundless coal fields; the stupendous ship timber; the beas abandoned the attempt to cross, the same proposed to an incessant fire from the guns of the steamer during the whole engagement.

Charleston Mercury.

They are the proprietors of the wealth of the same sole in the Alleghanies; the same popular was and valleys; the same great water courses and water powers; the same popular manners, habits and energies, and, we may say, the same people; for they are bound closely together by the ties of consenguinity and holy wedlock. "Whom God hat without the Eastern Bhore of Virginia in many ways.—

Maryland is indispensable to Virginia in many ways.—

When the Same great water courses and water powers; the same popular was exposed to an incessant fire from the guns of the steamer during the whole engagement.

Charleston Mercury.

The Lincoln Fleet.—At an early hour Thursday, and the proprietors of the interest of weather was smoothed the interest of the interest of the interest of the interest of the powers.

The Lincoln Fleet.—At an early hour Thursday, and the pro

in fact be to assume the herculean labor of conquering North western Virginia, not by love and community of but by the red vengeance of the sword.

But why should I address such arguments to the venera Fut why should I address such arguments to the venerable State which has conducted the sons of freedom in two revolutionary struggles for independence. I will appeal rather to her magnanimous love of all that is great and good, and to her generous sympathy for those who are persecuted for justice sake." I cannot doubt that Virginia will be ever true and steadfast in supporting the contribution of the co rinia will be ever true and steadfast in supporting the cause of her oppressed sister.

Maryland is also of priceless importance to the whole

South She will bring her a rich dowery! Her vast mineral stores, her fertile lands, salubrious climate, noble wa ters and stupendous public works are so many golden streams of wealth converging to the greatest of all southera cities. She will add nearly a milion to the population of the Southern republic—a million of brave men and fair women! Here again I cast aside every appeal to interest, and will rely altogether upon the high-hearted instincts of honor and manhood which distinguish the Southern nation. honor and mannood which distinguish the Southern nation.

No State of the South can steel its sool against the land of Calvert and Carroll. Marylanders believe that such are the Calvert and Carron. many nature of the South, and that they will inspire and direct the policy of the trusted leaders of this second war of independence. With this strong faith in our hearts, we will patiently abide the decree of providence.

I have the honor to be, Your ob't serv't and friend,

Hon. James L. Kemper, Speaker House of Delegates, Va.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 20th, 1861. A special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch of this morning, dated Norfolk yesterday afternoon, reports the receipt of New York papers of the 18th inst.

The steamer Africa has been detained a few days to take out Lord Lyens' response to the dispatches from the Brit

sh government. A Queen's messenger, and a messenger from Minister dams, left Boston on Tuesday for Washington. English dispatches have been sent in haste to the Admiral f the North American squadron at Havana. The privateer Sumter overhauled the ship Montmorence, rom Bath, Me., and having ransomed her for twenty thou-

and dollars, allowed her to proceed. The New York Herald says that in three weeks not a dollar will be left in the Federal Treasury, and that no provision has been made to replenish it. Wall street is in confu sion, and stocks have greatly declined, and there is an entire stagnation in the business of the city.

The Herald urges the immediate enrolling of all the young able-bodied men in the city.

A report was brought to Richmond this morning that two Yankee regiments mistook each other near Fairfax on Wed nesday, killed some hundred or more and wounded many, Both retreated, and the Confederates comming up, took

fixty prisoners. The wounded will be brought to this city. NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 19th, 1861. There is nothing reliable from Green river to day. Private dispatches report a general skirmish on yesterday, ter-

ninating with dark. The enemy are in considerable force this side of Green river.

Passengers from Bowling Green say that a general engagement is regarded as imminent. Twenty four Hessian prisoners were brought here to day from Bowling Green. Among them were John Train, Co.

Bridor's Quartermaster, and eight or ten Dutch; the balance The Bowling Green correspondent of the Banner, under date of 18th inst., says that the Federals in large number ara pouring down upon the Green River. The railroad bridge has been repaired, and pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river. Five thousand of the enemy are n position on this side of the river. Gens. Johnston and Buckner hastened forward on vesterday with the Kentucky brigade and second Mississippi regi

A special dispatch to the Union and American, from Bow. ling Green, Dec. 19th, reports that the Federals have sent a flag of truce to bury their dead, one hundred and fourteen of whom were interred. The Lincolnites are reported to have retreated across

BICHMOND, VA , Dec. 20th, 1861. The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. The bill will probably be passed by the Senate at an early day. The report current this afternoon about the collision ed he two Federal regiments near Fairtax, and the capture

of Federals by the Confederates, has been confirmed The Congressional doings are unimportant.

The Confederate government consents to the exchange of Mr. Ely for Mr. Faulkner. Ely will soon be sent North. Rumors are abundant to-day, but nothing has been re-

ceived in official quarters confirming any of them.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 20th, 1861. The special correspondent of the Avalanche at Columbus, says that a Chicago Tribune, of the 18th inst., received ed under a flag of truce on yesterday, reports that Lincoln's Cabinet, anticipating England's demand, have unanimously resolved never to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The gun-boats Benton and Essex are aground at Cape Gi The Cairo advance down the river is momentarily expect

says that the Legislature has passed the bank bill, and that the banks will now receive the Confederate Treasury notes,

WESTBROOKS, P. O., N. C., Dec. 19th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors—
DEAR Sibs: I am sorry to impose on you the burden of publishing the "biography" of another set of socks, &c., &c., but circumstances seem to require it this one time. Knowing that your patience has been so severely taxed, it is with great reluctance I request the publication of the folowing:
J. B. BROWN.
The ladies of Carvers Creek, Bladen county, formed a

Soldiers Aid Society, Nov. 8th, by electing the following officers: Mrs. John A Robeson, President; Mrs. Dr. Gillespie, Vice President; Mrs. 8. B. Brown, Secretary; Miss M. Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. N. T. Harriss, Corresponding Secretary. The following is a list of articles and donations received into the Society: Mrs J A Robeson, 27 yards cloth, 5 pr socks, 2 towels, 2 pillows, 2 pillow eases, 1 quilt, 2 bottles blackberry wine, catsup and pepper; Mrs Dr Gillespie, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr flannel drawers, 1 flannel over shirt, a bundle linen, popplar and cherry bark, hoarhound, boneset red penpers Mrs I B Brown, 2 blankets hound, boneset, red pepper; Mrs J B Brown, 2 blankets, 1 comfort, 8 pr socks, 2 pillows, 1 pr pillow-cases, 1 pr sheets, 2 shirts, 2 bottles peach cordial, old linen, cotton cloth, red pepper; Mrs Kent Brown, 1 pr pillows, 1 pr pillow-cases, 1 comfort, 2 precede 2 calls because with the confort of the con 1 comfort, 2 pr seeks, 3 rolls bandages, 3 shirts, old linen: Miss M Brown, 2 blankets, 4 pr socks, 1 pr pillow-cases, 1 mattress, 1 jar tomatoe sauce, bundle soap, hops, byson, sage, comfrey, hoarhound, wormwood, dogwood bark, perper; Misses E & S Anders, 5 blankets, 344 yds sheeting, 14 shirts, 4 pr drawers, 8 pr secks, 3 mattress ticks, 2 comforts, 1 pr pillows, 4 pillow-cases, 5 books, 1 testament, 1 bottle temato catshup, 1 bottle tomato sauce, 1 box cayenne pep-per, Hoffman's Anodine, hops, old linen, cotton cloth; Mrs E Troy, 2 blankets, 3 mattress ticks; Mrs T J Jones, 6 blankets, 11 pr socks; 4 mattress ticks; Mrs T J Jones, b blankets, 11 pr socks; 4 mattress ticks, 1 pillow, 2 pr sheets, old linen, 2 shirts, sage, comfrey, hops; Mrs N T Harriss, 34 yds cloth, 6 pr socks, 2 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 blankets, 1 comfort, 1 pr sheets, 2 pillows, 2 pillow-cases; Miss Lizzie Robeson, 5 pr socks; Miss S A Robeson, 3 pr socks; Miss Janie Roberson, 2 pr socks, 1 scarf; Mrs. Maultsby, 1 Mat rees, 2 blankets, 3 pr socks; Miss S Maultsby, 2 pair socks; Mrs Merchant 1 anit. 2 pr socks Miss An McNet socks; Mrs McNorton, 1 quilt, 2 pr socks; Miss Ann McNorton, 1 pr socks; Miss Emma King, 1 blanket, 2 pr socks; Miss A King, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss S King, 1 pr socks; A King, 1 blanket, 1 pr rocks; Miss 8 King, 1 pr socks; Miss A King, I blanket, I pr socks; Miss S King, I pr socks; Miss S A Daniel, 2 shirts, 2 pr socks; Miss L Currie, I quilt, 5 blankets, 7 pr socks; Mrs L A Oliver, 6½ yds cloth, I pair socks and thread; Mrs J J Benson, I card buttons, sage and pepper; Mrs Flowers, 2 blankets, 2 pr socks, sage and pepper; Mrs J A Parker, I pr socks; Mrs C Jones, 2 blanket; Miss A Council, 2 pr socks, west; Miss M Council, 1 pr socks; Miss S Council, 1 pr socks; Mrs D McNorton: I vest and 50 cents; Mr D G Robeson, \$2 Mr W M H Brown, \$2; Mr T O Brown, \$2; Mr J B Brown, \$2 Mr J B B Mr A P Gage, \$1; Mr T S Evans, \$1; Mr W N Buie, 50 cents. Mr D J Daniel, 25 cts; Mr J W Daniel, 25 cts; Little Lizzie Jones, 50 cts; Mr Jas Dickson, \$1; Mr Benson, 25 cts; Jun

Engagement at Port Royal. A Yankee Reconnoissance, and what came of it-Severe Cannonade - A Flat Sunk and numbers of the enemy killed by a North Carolina Battery.

GARDNER'S CORNER, VIA POCOTALIGO, December 19 -About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats passed by Port Royal Ferry. Our batteries opened fire upon her, striking her three times. Upon meeting with this rather hot reception, the steamed rapidly past, and ran aground about three miles the other side of the Ferry. As soon as our troops became aware of the fix into which the Yankees had got themselves, Lieutenant McIlhenny, of Captain Moore's field battery (from Wilmington, N. C.,) was despatched, with a section of the battery, to a point just opposite to the shoal on which the gunboat was aground. In the meantime, three flats, crowded with the enemy's troops, had moved from the opposite shore, under a sharp fire from one of their batteries directed against our troops on the main. At that point our force consisted of Captain West's Company, of Jones' Regiment. Lieut. Mc-llhenny's Battery arrived just as the flats had come out about midway in the stream. He immediately opened fire upon them with tremendous effect. One of the flats was soon sunk, and our fire created terrible havoc among the soldiers on the other two flats, which hastily pat back. Night came on and ended the cannonade. enemy's loss among the men on the flats must have been very heavy. Col. Jones' Regiment was moved up promptly to the support of McIlhenny's Battery, but